The CANADIAN ROSE ANNUAL

1978

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The Canadian Rose Annual 1978

George C. Roberts

EDITOR

Published by

THE CANADIAN ROSE SOCIETY
12 Castlegrove Blvd., No. 18
Don Mills, Ontario M3A 1K8

Preface

THE 1978 Annual represents something of a challenge. In the continuing search for articles which offer the greatest interest, a questionnaire was sent last summer to a random sampling of our members. Under eight subject headings, they were asked to assess recent editions of the Annual and after evaluating the replies, we were able to identify the areas of most interest at the present time. The following are the eight subject headings listed in order of preference for more information as indicated by the replies:—

Exhibiting & Judging
Landscaping
Cultural Content, e.g. control of pests & diseases
World News
General Interest Topics, e.g. public gardens, rose-world personalities
Regional News
Society Business
Technical Content, e.g. Breeding

This is very valuable information and the co-operation of all those involved is greatly appreciated. We have endeavoured to meet some of these needs in this edition and we will certainly be guided by them in the future. It is not always possible to comply since we are dependent upon finding the right contributors and these tend to be very busy people, who cannot always oblige at the time.

Our second challenge lay in the choice of climbing roses as a theme for this Annual. The search which was instituted to obtain information on various facets of the subject met with only moderate success. In some areas, for example, breeding and landscaping, we were singularly unsuccessful and elsewhere the available information was only meagre, but in total, we believe we have assembled an interesting and informative series of articles.

The third challenge is expressed in the President's Message and is one in which every member is involved. It concerns the future shape and direction of the Society and it is hoped that the two articles on the subject will be read carefully and thoughtfully.

They merit the greatest consideration by everyone interested in the Society since the decisions which are finally taken can only be wholly successful if they receive the wholehearted support of the majority of our members.

As we were going to press, we heard the sad news of the death of Mrs. Nina Marshall. Even to those of us who knew her only slightly, her enthusiasm as a rosarian and her warmth as a person were readily apparent. She was a lady of high ideals and great hopes and there can be no greater tribute to her memory than that we should all share in her aspirations for the Society.

As Editor, I would like to express my sincere appreciation to all those who have given so generously of their time, knowledge and experience in the compiling of the 1978 Annual. This includes the members of the Publications Committee, whose support and confidence provided all the inspiration that was necessary; Mrs. Evelyn Swift, who once again undertook much of the typing of both manuscript and correspondence; my wife who was of immeasurable help in reading and correcting the proofs; and finally, our contributors without whom there could be no Annual. It has once again been a most rewarding experience to work with the people who have written the material for this edition and I am confident that the quality of the articles will speak for their authors. I would also like to pay special tribute to Mrs. Guadagni and Mrs. Flood for their work on the Clearing House. This section of the Annual provides a very valuable source of information and we are indebted to the authors for the time and effort expended in compiling it.

We also wish to express our thanks to Pinehaven Nurseries Ltd. and White Rose Craft and Nurseries Ltd. for making available the photographic material from which the colour plates were reproduced.

GEORGE C. ROBERTS

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Region 7

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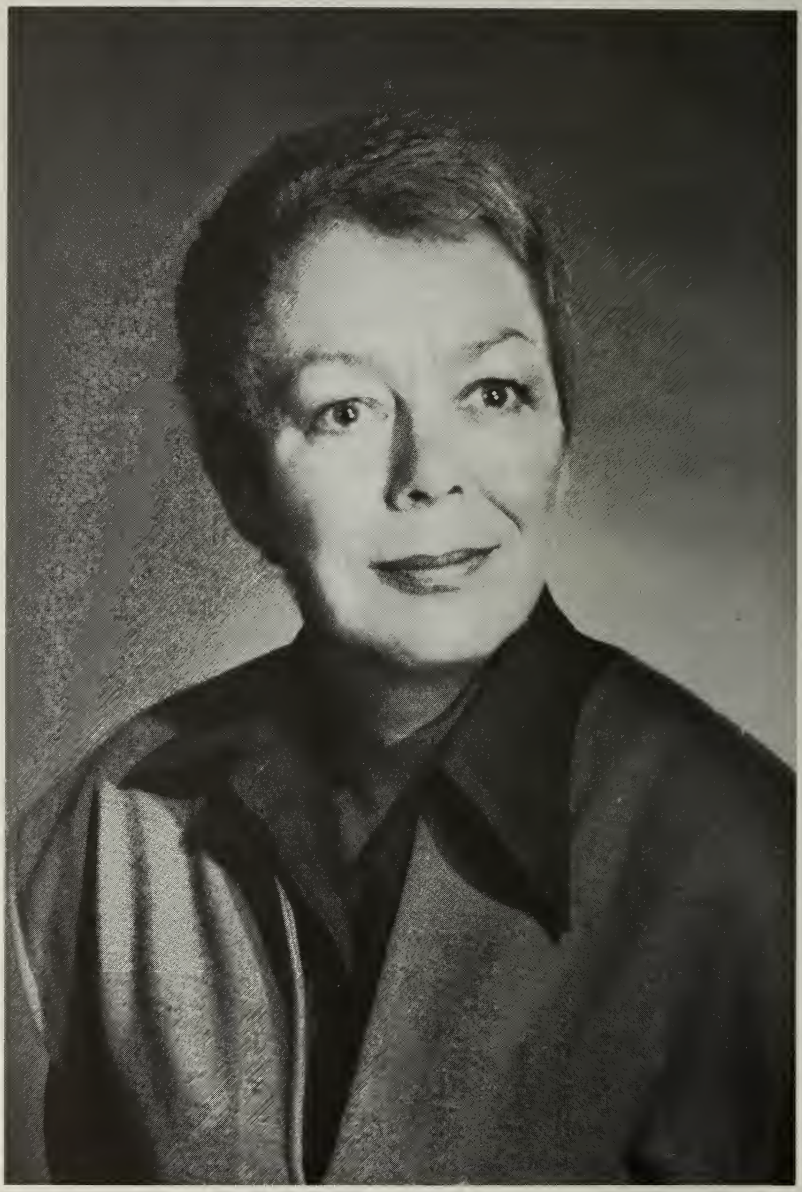

A Message from the President

As your new President, I look forward in the next two years to the further development of the Canadian Rose Society into a Society that is truly national — one that embraces all rosarians across Canada no matter where they grow roses nor what problems they encounter. I think that a sharing of ideas contributes to understanding and is the major benefit in belonging to the Society. Lip service is not enough. We must take this development out of the realm of planning and take concrete action. This project has reached the stage where it will not be achieved by the efforts of your Board in Toronto alone. This is not a Toronto project, nor an Ontario project, nor an Eastern Canada project but is a total, wholly Canadian undertaking. I am sure you have been reading and thinking about Dr. Lock's reports in this regard. Just as the completion of this plan is going to completely nationalize the Society, it will only become a reality when the whole of the Society is involved.

We, the Board of Directors, want your help. This year, requests will be going out to members all across Canada to take an active part. This means work. Your Society has rarely called upon its membership, and I believe in so doing, we will bind the members together through personal involvement and we will, in fact, become a truly national organization.

To my predecessors who originated this program, I say thank you, because I know that the Society can only benefit from their foresight.

BETTY BUDD

NINA MARSHALL

Mrs. Harry P. Marshall, an honorary director and beloved member of the Canadian Rose Society, passed away on January 26, 1978.

She joined the Ontario Rose Society in 1939 and over the years held various executive offices, including that of the presidency in 1954. The following year, the Canadian Rose Society was organized and Mrs. Marshall became the first president of the National Society she had helped to form.

She was an internationally known judge and lecturer, sharing her knowledge and love of roses with many organizations. In 1966, she was honored by the introduction of the "Nina Marshall" Rose.

Mrs. Marshall recognized early the needs of the Canadian Rose Society for Canadian accredited rose judges and was instrumental in initiating the course for such judges first held in 1972-73.

As an active member of the Garden Club of Toronto, her special interest was in encouraging participation in the horticultural section which she considered to be extremely valuable experience.

To the members of her family, her many friends extend their deepest sympathy and share in the fragrance of her memory.

PRESIDENTS
of
The Canadian Rose Society
and its predecessor
The Rose Society of Ontario

1913-14-15	Mrs. Allen Baines
1916-17-18	Mrs. G. Graeme Adam
1919-20	Mr. Aubrey D. Heward
1921	Dr. A. H. Rolph
1922-3-4-5	Miss Helen L. Beardmore
1926-7	Mr. F. Barry Hayes, Sr.
1928-9	Mr. P. H. Mitchell
1930-31	Lieut.-Col. Hugh A. Rose
1932-3	Mr. A. J. Webster
1934-5	Mr. P. L. Whytock
1936-7	Mr. A. J. Webster
1938-9	Mr. P. L. Whytock
1940	Mr. D. C. Patton
1941-2	Mr. A. A. Norton
1943-4-5	Activities Suspended
1946-7	Lieut.-Col. Hugh A. Rose
1948-9	Mr. A. J. Webster
1950-51	Mr. F. F. Dufton
1952-3	Miss Mabel Stoakley
1954-5	Mrs. P. H. Marshall
1956-7	Mr. F. F. Dufton
1958-9	Mr. W. J. Keenan
1960-61	Mrs. J. H. Baillie
1962-3	Mr. Eric Billington
1964-5	Lieut.-Col. F. E. Goulding
1966-7	Mr. M. A. Cadsby, Q.C.
1968	Mr. O. E. Bowles
1969-70	Lieut.-Col. F. E. Goulding
1971-2	Mr. J. W. Whytock
1973-4	Mr. M. A. Cadsby, Q.C.
1975-6	Mr. Keith Laver
1977	Mrs. W. Lyzaniwsky
1978-	Mrs. J. H. Budd

The Annual Meeting

Mrs. S. Jupp, *Secretary*

The Annual Meeting of the Canadian Rose Society was held on Saturday, September 24th, 1977, at the Civic Garden Centre, Edwards Gardens, Don Mills, Ontario. The President, Mrs. Sylvia Lyzaniwsky, was in the Chair and opened the meeting at 2:15 p.m.

Notice having been sent to all members by the Secretary, in a letter dated July 27th, 1977, and a quorum of more than twenty-five members being present, the President declared the meeting to be regularly constituted in accordance with the Society's by-laws.

Motion to accept the Minutes of the previous Annual Meeting, held on September 11th, 1976, as published in the 1977 Canadian Rose Annual, was made by the Secretary, seconded by Mr. J. W. Whytock and carried. Arising out of these minutes, the Chairman of the Constitution Committee, Dr. C. J. L. Lock, gave a progress report on the work of this Committee, reviewing briefly the report issued to members with the Fall edition of The Rosarian — covered in more detail elsewhere in this Annual.

In moving the adoption of the 1976 Financial Statement, as published in the 1977 Canadian Rose Annual, Mr. Whytock, Treasurer, expressed the hope that members had taken the time to study this since, thanks to Mrs. Brophy's most generous donation, yeomanlike work on the part of several committees and a very necessary increase in dues, the year had ended with a surplus of some $8000. This year, with the year almost over, the picture was not quite as rosy. Revenue from dues was running about $1000 ahead of last year, but, unfortunately, costs were up on both the Rosarian and the Annual, despite increased revenue from advertising. The National Rose Show, held here again in the Civic Garden Centre after a lapse of several years, was considered to be one of the best ever, but, here again, receipts from both admissions and the Rose Auction were down and the net profit only about half that of the previous year. All-in-all, it

would appear that, thanks to your continued support and a lot of hard work by some very dedicated people, this year will close with a surplus of, roughly, $2000.

Donations to the Foundation Fund — or, as it is now called, the Rose Research and Education Fund (a title which more clearly designates its purpose) — continue to come in slowly and a substantial contribution was recently made by the C.R.S. to the Guelph University research project to develop a truly Canadian rose, about which we shall be hearing more a little later from our Speaker, Dr. Nonnecke. The Fund now needs replenishing quickly! It should be mentioned that, perhaps not the largest but certainly the most consistent support for the fund comes from some members of your Board of Directors who speak and/or judge at various meetings and shows of Horticultural Societies and donate the honorariums received — for which they deserve sincere thanks. Members, also, could have a part in this very worth while project by sending in donations to the Secretary. Motion was seconded by Mr. F. E. Goulding and carried.

The Treasurer then thanked the auditors for their services and moved that Mr. F. N. Comper and Mr. J. W. Whytock be appointed auditors for the year 1977/78, when Mr. Whytock would no longer be Treasurer. Motion was seconded by Mr. T. W. Brennand and carried.

The President then called on the Chairman of the Nominating Committee, Mr. Keith Laver, to present the slate of Directors for election, as set out in the letter of July 27th. There having been no further nominations, the following were declared elected for a term of three years:

Mr. M. A. Cadsby, Q.C.
Mr. G. Roberts
Mr. R. H. Keith
Mr. J. Humeniuk
Mr. G. Walker
Mr. R. B. Linton, Q.C.
Mr. G. Pagowski

New Directors were introduced to the members.

The President, Mrs. Sylvia Lyzaniwsky, started off her report with the comment that she had approached her year of office with some trepidation. Today, she was happy to be able to say that it had been like the proverbial bed of roses — a great deal of beauty and pleasure with the inevitable thorns in between.

In retrospect, the Society had had a busy year, having accomplished some things, made progress in others, and started a couple of projects, which would keep future Boards occupied for a few years. There were twelve Board Meetings with an average attendance of fourteen members. The Spring Meeting attracted close to 200 members and at the National Rose Show held at the Civic Garden Centre in Don Mills, there were 790 entries from 91 exhibitors.

The Society also participated in the official opening of the new extension at the Civic Garden Centre, and members competed in the rose section of the 1977 Canadian National Exhibition. Qualified members also helped with judging the flower shows of several Horticultural Societies, and many have been guest speakers on rose subjects at various gatherings.

Our membership at the present time totals 1,010 made up as follows:

Directors	21	Membership at large:	
Regional Directors	16	Maritimes	29
Honorary Directors	10	Quebec	37
Life Members	52	Toronto	221
Affiliated Societies	62	Ontario excluding Toronto	312
Associate Members	65	Western Provinces	86
		U.S. and Overseas	99

Several vacancies occurred on the Board of Directors during the course of the year. One of these resulted from the sudden death of Jack Blair last year. This vacancy was filled a few months ago by a very charming lady, who is an excellent rosarian, exhibitor, rose judge and an extremely hard worker, Mrs. Claire Finch. The second vacancy created by the resignation of His Honor Judge George Ferguson, has been filled recently by a very capable young man, presently manager of Pinehaven Nurseries, Mr. Peter Kellett.

For the past two years, the popular Colour Slide Contest has been convened by the Vancouver Rose Society with great success. This year, the Calgary Rose Society is in charge of it, with Bob Keith in the capacity of liaison officer. We trust that every amateur photographer, who is a member of either the Canadian Rose Society or an affiliated society, will participate in this year's competition.

The Society had expected to secure a permanent display and storage facility at the Civic Garden Centre for its trophies. Unfortunately, due to changes in management of the Civic Garden Centre, neither the locker nor the space for the trophy cabinet has yet been provided but it is hoped that this matter will be resolved soon.

The World Federation of Rose Societies at its meeting in Oxford last year, ratified the proposed Classification for Modern Roses, and recommended that it be used by all member-societies. We have accepted the new classification in principle and agreed to implement it in due time. The Canadian Rose Society has also made a generous donation of $300 for administrative expenses to the World Federation.

Thanks to the generosity of our members, the so-called "Foundation" fund has reached the point, where the Board deemed it necessary to give the fund a proper name, according to its purposes, and to create a separate committee for administering it. The fund is now called "The Rose Research and Education Fund of the Canadian Rose Society". Mr. Keith Laver is the chairman of the Committee whose task it is to advise the Board of any special project, bursary or scholarship to which funds should be allocated.

The search for a truly Canadian Rose is our first special project, which is already underway. The research is being undertaken by the University of Guelph with Dr. Ib Nonnecke, the guest speaker at the A.G.M., in charge of it. The funding will come from several interested sources, including the Canadian Rose Society which has made an initial payment of $1,500 towards the first year's cost of the project.

The inflationary trend of the economy has put serious pressure on the Society's finances in the past, so the first objective of the new 1976/77 board was to establish a budget, and urge committee chairmen to abide by it. This was done, and the Treasurer's Report which you have heard, confirms our thrifty approach to this serious matter. We have also segregated our accounts, according to their purpose, for more effective management of our finances. The tremendous task of keeping our resources in proper accountable order was ably and proficiently performed by our Treasurer, Mr. Jim Whytock.

Jim Whytock, President of this Society in 1971 and '72, and chairman of many committees, joined the Board in 1958 and followed in the footsteps of his father, who was a dedicated rosarian of high esteem. A thorough knowledge of the Society's Constitution, meticulous attention to detail, quiet reasoning, sound advice and a willingness to lend a helping hand, are only a few of his attributes. Jim is retiring from the Board this year, and we owe him a great vote of thanks for the unquestionable devotion with which he has served the Society for over 20 years. We wish him well in his retirement.

Another stalwart of the Society, who decided to retire from the Board this year, after 20 years of service, is the perennially young-at-heart Lt. Colonel Frank Ernest, affectionately called "Mike", Goulding. Twice President, chairman of many committees, and an indispensable worker at every show that was staged during his tenure. Mike was there from early morning to late evening, his friendly smile inviting greetings and conversation, as well as radiating goodwill. It was typical of him to be the last person to leave the show premises — with scarcely anybody there to say "Thank you, Mike". So today, for all these occasions, and for all you have done for the Society — THANK YOU, MIKE!

I would also like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to yet another pillar of the Society, a member of the Board for 18 years, our hard working and indispensable executive secretary, Mrs. Sheila Jupp. In her position, she is the pivot on which hinges the smooth running of the Society. She is the centre of communication between members and the Board. Through her office flows all the incoming money to the Society coffers. She is also expected to solve minor problems, smooth over ruffled feathers, take the brunt of a disgruntled member and "diplomatically" answer unusual questions.

Then, there are board meetings. How she manages to condense two hours of business discussion and resolutions into a two page comprehensive document, is sheer magic. The Society has benefited greatly from the talents of this efficient, experienced and professional lady, and I personally am sincerely grateful for her council, support and friendship.

The Publications Committee, under the guiding hand of its chairman, Mr. Milton Cadsby, has done a commendable job.

KAPAI (Floribunda)
(McGredy '77)

Winner of first RINZ award in New Zealand

Quite early this year, we were proud to present to you a wholly Canadian-produced Annual, which is considered to be one of the best of its kind. One of the reasons for its popularity among rosarians everywhere is the "Clearing House". This highly-valued information on growing habits of newer rose cultivars, presented in very readable form, is compiled by two members in Montreal, Mrs. Audrey Guadagni and Mrs. Rachel Flood. In recognition of their tremendous contribution to the CRS Annuals in the past and, hopefully, in the future, the Board at its last meeting unanimously agreed to bestow on them Honorary Life Membership. I know you will heartily approve.

The Editor of the Rosarian is doing everything possible to provide our members with a useful, informative and entertaining magazine. To both Editors, we extend our sincere appreciation. At this point, I would be remiss if I did not express my gratitude on behalf of the Society, to that outstanding salesman, Mr. Joe Budd, chairman of the Advertising Committee, and his accountant and vice-chairman, Mr. Frank Comper. For all practical purposes, the results of their combined efforts cover the production costs of the Rosarian. Their accomplishments are astounding and — politically, as well as practically — of colossal value to the Society. May they never cease to amaze us!

As I mentioned before, the National Rose Show, "Round the World with Roses" was held in Dunington-Grubb Floral Hall, where today we are holding our meeting and fall show, under the banner "Roses A-Plenty".

No matter how hard the show committee works in preparation for staging a large show, the success of it still depends on the weather. This year, the roses in Southern Ontario "decided" to bloom two weeks ahead of the usual time. Consequently, we had to be content with fewer exhibitors and fewer exhibits. Nevertheless, close to 2,000 visitors enjoyed a beautiful show with excellent quality blooms and superb arrangements, with all, but one, of the top prizes going to exhibitors from outside Toronto.

To carry out the theme of the show, posters and flags of many countries, tastefully displayed on the stage and on the walls, created a world-wide atmosphere. In addition, hundreds of roses, donated by our generous friend, Mr. H. J. Mills, of Richmond Hill, Ontario, and artistically arranged by ladies from the Toronto

Garden Club, added a touch of elegance to the whole. Expert advice on the growing of roses was provided by a panel of interesting and knowledgeable personalities from radio and television for the benefit of our visitors.

Today, I am pleasantly surprised at the number of exhibits and their quality, considering the unseasonable weather which we have been experiencing lately. The winner of the RNRS Medal for the Best Rose in Show is Mrs. Jeanette Humeniuk with Red Lion, and the Bartlett Trophy for highest aggregate points also goes to Mrs. Humeniuk.

The success of these two shows is the result of the hard work of a dedicated, talented and unassuming person, our Show Chairman, Mrs. Audrey Meiklejohn. She and her Committee deserve high praise and a sincere vote of thanks.

I have mentioned the accomplishments of a few of our committees but not all. Mrs. June Laver and Mrs. Betty Budd, co-chairmen of Publicity, have given the Society the best publicity it has ever had. Tommie Graham for Regional Directors, Bob Keith for Judges, Bill Brennand for Cultural Advisory, Mike and Dun Goulding for Trophies and Medals, have all contributed in full measure. Last but not least, our Program Chairman, Mr. Ross Linton, who has done a superb job in providing us with interesting subjects. We know that he has also been ably assisted by his wife and daughters.

For my part, I would like to thank most sincerely all Directors, Regional Directors and indeed all who have contributed their time and effort towards making this an excellent year for the Society.

The President then handed over the gavel to the Chairman of the Nominating Committee, Mr. Keith Laver, for safe-keeping until the new President had been elected. In so doing, she commented that the gavel, symbolizing the authority of the President, was donated anonymously to the Society in memory of Jack Blair at the commencement of her year of office. The President also added that not only was she concluding her term of office, but also resigning from the Board of Directors because of the decision of she and her husband to move to the West Coast.

This concluded the business of the Annual Meeting and, following a motion for adjournment, made by Dr. Lock, the

President handed the meeting over to the Programme Chairman, Mr. Ross Linton, who introduced the Guest Speaker, Dr. I. Nonnecke, Chairman of the Department of Horticultural Science at Guelph University and head of the Rose Research Project. Dr. Nonnecke gave a fascinating account of all the preliminary work which had gone into the preparation of the feasibility study, on the basis of which rested the decision to undertake the proposed research. This subject is covered more fully elsewhere in the Annual.

Following a very warm vote of thanks to Dr. Nonnecke, the meeting broke up for a pleasant Social Hour, highlighted by a beautiful and delicious Farewell Cake, suitably inscribed, to Sylvia and Walter Lyzaniwski. Hostesses were, once again, Miss Jennifer Linton and her friend.

THE CANADIAN ROSE SOCIETY
STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDING SEPTEMBER 30th, 1977

Current Account, Sept. 30, 1976	$ 1,000.12	
Term Deposit Receipts, Sept. 30, 1976	6,000.00	$ 7,000.12
Less o/s Cheques, Sept. 30, 1976		53.09
		6,947.03
RECEIPTS		
Membership Dues	10,213.96	
Publications	2,506.76	
National Rose Show	2,767.50	
Special Events	132.00	
General Sales	245.97	
C.R.S. Pins	202.70	
Interest & Exchange		
Less Bank Charges	581.68	16,650.57
DISBURSEMENTS		
Association Membership	323.00	
Publishing Rosarian	4,046.05	
Publishing Rose Annual	6,212.88	
Honorarium (Secretary)	600.00	
Govt. & Legal Fees	86.96	
Medals, Trophies, etc.	732.24	
Members Services	28.00	
Printing, Stationery	867.99	
Office Supplies	53.81	
Postage, Petty Cash	576.10	
Rent and Storage	919.00	
Annual Rose Show	2,597.29	
Special Events	440.87	17,484.19
		6,113.41
Current Account, Sept. 30, 1977	2,879.27	
Less 1978 Memberships	91.18	
Less o/s Cheques	1,732.18	1,055.91
Plus Deposits made in November	57.50	
Term Deposit Receipts	5,000.00	5,057.50
		6,113.41
LIFE MEMBERSHIP:		
Balance Sept. 30, 1976	1,650.00	
Accrued Interest Sept. 30, 1976	30.14	
New Donations	1,125.00	
Interest since Sept. 30, 1976	151.18	2,956.32
Term Deposit Receipts Sept. 30, 1977	2,000.00	
Bank Balance	956.32	2,956.32
ROSE RESEARCH AND EDUCATION FUND:		
Cash in Bank, Sept. 30, 1976	1,173.85	
Term Deposit Receipts	2,000.00	
Dominion of Canada Bonds	1,000.00	4,173.85
RECEIPTS		
Donations	879.45	
Interest	303.02	1,182.47
DISBURSEMENTS		
Donation to Guelph University (Directors Minutes 24.3.77)		1,500.00
		3,856.32
Cash in Bank, Sept. 30, 1977	821.32	
Plus Deposit made Nov. 3, 1977	35.00	
Term Deposit Receipts	2,000.00	
Dominion of Canada Bond	1,000.00	3,856.32

F. N. Comper, *Auditor* — J. W. Whytock, *Treasurer*

Dated: January 19th, 1978

From the Other Side of the Show Bench — How the Judge Sees It

G. Mentis

If you are a new exhibitor, and too shy to seek out advice from your fellow members, then this article is for you.

Where to begin? By looking at the winning entries and jotting down the names of the roses that appeal to you. You will be happiest growing varieties that delight your senses. We all have personal preferences and that includes judges — who are supposed to be impartial.

Two Hybrid Tea rose varieties, Peace and Tropicana, are in a class by themselves, but in the winning circle, certain varieties keep repeating. Look for Royal Highness, Kordes Perfecta, First Prize, Pascali, Miss All-American Beauty, Mr. Lincoln, Red Lion, Grandpa Dickson and Susan, as well as good garden performers, such as Garden Party, Karl Herbst, Fragrant Cloud, Pink or Chicago Peace, Swarthmore, Peter Frankenfeld and Vienna Woods.

In Floribundas, Europeana should be in a class by itself because it is so floriferous, but Satchmo, Megidoo, City of Belfast, Iceberg, Little Darling, Gene Boerner, First Edition, Sea Pearl, Anabell, Orange Sensation and Friesia are good choices.

In looking at Hybrid Teas with exhibition-type bloom, the high pointed centre is very important, with petals unfurling symmetrically and half to three-quarters open. When viewed from the side, the petals should flare out so that what you see is a cone. When viewed from the top, there should be no evidence of, (a) more than one centre, (b) a split or confused centre, or (c) a balled centre. These terms may be difficult for the novice to visualize but anything which departs from the single-pointed high centre should be regarded with suspicion.

Depending on how many petals in the variety, two to five rows should be unfurled or else the judge cannot be sure that

the exhibit has the proper form. This is the reason a bud is never exhibited in a rose show. Some roses unfold in a round, scalloped shape and others in a quilled shape. Looking down into the rose, you should be able to visualize the petals as touching an imaginary circle without any suggestion of a rectangular or lop-sided form. In the quilled variety, the more points that appear to be touching the perimeter of the circle, the better.

Sometimes petals will fold back on themselves, or one or two outside petals may have a faulty shape or show colour streaking. These outside petals may be removed and if done carefully, will leave no tell-tale remnants. With a fine brush, you may gently open the petals a little to improve the symmetry. There are also Hybrid Teas which have a cupped or ruffled, flattish decorative form but in competition, the edge will always be given to the high centred rose.

The next quality to consider is colour. A judge must know the normal colour range of a variety, but type of soil, amount of sun or shade, cultural habits, weather conditions and refrigeration can cause variations. You must know in which colour class your rose belongs, and by checking the colour classification guide, published by the Canadian Rose Society, to make certain it is in the correct class, you avoid being disqualified.

What should you be looking for?

— Colour that is bright, clean, even and free from streaks of white or green.

— Colour that is not fading or bluing but the truest colour that the particular variety can produce.

— Varieties that produce blushes or shadings should be true to the ideal.

Some growers put a handful of Epsom salts around the bush to deepen the colour but it is not recommended for reds, as it causes them to "blue".

Substance is the amount of moisture, texture, crispness, thickness or toughness in the petals and it influences the keeping quality of the bloom. In order to ensure the durability of form, cut your rose in the morning or evening just before it reaches its peak of perfection and immediately place it in 2 inches of very hot water or if boiling water is used, protect the heads with newspaper or plastic, from the steam. When this water cools, add

more cool water as roses like a good drink before entering a show. Like some people!

If your rose is wilting, the judge must penalize for loss of colour, form and substance. To revive a wilted rose, re-cut the stem, place in 2 inches of hot water, and run a pin or needle through the stem, just below the calyx, to let the air blocks out. When stamens are evident as in single Hybrid Teas or full blown blooms, they should be erect and typical of the variety, not browned or blackened.

Now we come to stem and foliage and new exhibitors usually fail to realize just how important these are to the judge. The foliage must be undamaged, clean and free from spray residue or evidence of insect damage or disease. Leaves should be sufficiently abundant and of adequate size to complement the bloom.

The stem should be straight and not too thin or too coarse for the head and long enough to display the bloom nicely. Please don't bring a beautiful rose with just a 4″ stem. The stem may be a basal or a lateral shoot but it must not be stem-on-stem (Exhibit 1) or it is disqualified. Also, there must be no immature bud nor side growth of leaflet formation (Exhibit 2). Do your disbudding early in the growing season!

Rose leaves consist of 3-5-7-9 leaflets and should appear evenly spaced and symmetrical in their placement when viewed in profile. Single leaflets just below the bloom are a fault. Cleaning off the foliage with a soft cloth and water is all that is necessary to meet good exhibition standards. Do not apply plant shine or oil. Stubborn spots can be rubbed gently with your fingers.

The size of the rose can become the determining factor in winning if all other things are considered equal. The judge must know the correct size for a variety and if an undersized entry is judged against an oversized one, the larger rose will win.

The information in this article is based on "The Guidelines for Judging Roses", a publication of the American Rose Society, which is also used by the Canadian Rose Society. In the chapter on Floribundas, it states that there are three considerations in judging Floribunda form. In order of importance, they are:

1. The overall form of the spray or inflorescence.
2. The form of the individual florets.
3. The stages of bloom displayed.

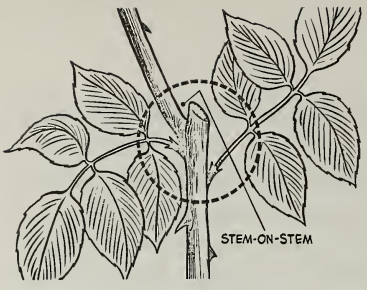

Exhibit 1: Stem-on-Stem

Exhibit 2: Hybrid Tea with Side-Bud

Exhibit 3: Floribunda Flattened Inflorescence

Exhibit 4: Floribunda Rounded Inflorescence

(Courtesy of The American Rose Society)

Some sprays have a flattened appearance and some a rounded one (Exhibits 3 & 4). If some florets extend above or below the mass of bloom, then the entry is penalized because of lack of uniformity. From the top, the florets form a regular outline without irregular spaces or gaps. If your centre bloom is past its best, then carefully remove it with a razor blade, leaving no telltale stub. There is much contention about what constitutes a spray of Floribunda. As nature is infinite in her variety, my common sense tells me to appreciate the charm that variety exhibits.

In looking at the form of the individual florets, they should be typical of the variety whether open and cupped or Hybrid Tea type. There will be stages of bloom depending upon the variety. Some will have half- to full-open blooms as well as buds, while others will open quickly to full bloom. It is the size of the overall inflorescence and individual florets that cause the most trouble and consternation to judges and exhibitors alike. Some have a preference for a large spray and others prefer daintier varieties.

In exhibiting Grandifloras, the ideal is to have Hybrid Tea

type, exhibition-form flowers all at the same stage of development, on stems long enough to balance each bloom. Not easy, you will find, as most varieties exhibit various stages of development in their florescence.

Miniatures are tiny bushes, 6-15″ high, and may be exhibited in classes as a single stem or spray. Look for a 5-leaflet leaf on the stem, when cutting, as this will have an edge in judging. Emphasis on petiteness, and being typical of variety is what counts. Remove faded blooms, if necessary, but do not exhibit faded sprays.

Polyanthas should be exhibited in their class and do not belong among the miniatures. Climbers that produce sprays are judged the same as Floribunda inflorescences. Some produce elongated inflorescences and are judged on appearance pleasing to the eye.

Finally, I would like to pass on some tips to you as a new exhibitor, in the hope that they will make you more comfortable when entering a show. After all, it should be fun.

1. Make out your list and entry cards at home. Know in which class your entries belong, and use the CRS Colour Classification guide to help you.
2. Pack specimens carefully in your pail. If you think you have a Queen of the Show, put it in a container, carry it yourself and let someone else drive.
3. At the show, fill containers with water right to the top. Many an entry has wilted because there wasn't enough water.
4. Make sure the foliage is clean. Try not to spray your roses from about ten days before a show.
5. Leave more time than you think necessary to get to the show and to place your entries. Traffic tie-ups can quickly snarl your plans.
6. Be a good sport — exhibit for fun.
7. Judges are human and can make mistakes but remember, you didn't see how the exhibits looked at the time of judging.
8. Remember, too, you have to grow them to know them.

And now, feel free to ask a rosarian about your roses. You will find most of them willing to share their tips with you. Good Exhibiting!

Canada Rose Research Project

Keith G. Laver

The members of the Canadian Rose Society will be interested to know that research to find a truly Canadian rose is being undertaken by the Guelph University, Department of Horticulture. Some three years ago, when asked at a symposium held in Toronto by our Society, Sam McGredy stated that one of the things that Canada lacked was the type of rose that could be grown throughout Canada and which would begin to build a genetic line that could be grown on a much wider scale than the present hybrid teas, floribundas and climbers.

We all know that there are hybridizers at several Federal Research Stations across Canada who have contributed to the hardy roses that a few of us grow today. These roses are yet to be accepted by the ardent rose fanciers, principally because they are generally of the large landscape type and bloom but once. As a collector of this type of rose, I feel they are missing a great deal, but again the impression that the average gardener has of a rose is one that is everblooming and can be exhibited. For the most part, those cultivars that are advertised so widely throughout North America are the ones that the Canadian rosarian most readily accepts.

The Canadian Rose Society accepted Sam McGredy's challenge and agreed that a research program to develop genetic lines more acceptable to our Canadian climate would be a Society goal. Emphasis was put on this in requests for donations by the Rose Research and Education Fund Committee. It was soon evident that we were not going to get sufficient money to fully fund a rose breeding program. The writer enlisted the aid of John Bradshaw, and at a meeting of nurserymen and hybridizers, along with Dr. Ib Nonnecke, Head of the Horticulture Department at Guelph, we set out to find other sources of money.

John Bradshaw was able to persuade the Dunnington-Grubb Foundation to finance the project to a large part. This summer, Guelph University formally started a long term breeding program

funded by the Dunnington-Grubb Foundation and the Canadian Rose Society. Our Society has committed $1,500.00 to the project in the first year. It is an ambitious program for us, because as many of you will know, the Society could not meet expenses out of current revenue three years ago.

Very briefly, the Guelph program involves genetic engineering combined with a good hard look at the hybridizing done in the world today, and an assessment of what forms are most needed to reach our objective.

The following is a summary of the address given by Dr. Nonnecke at the Annual Meeting of the Society at Edwards Gardens on September 24th:

"The project was initiated in earnest this spring following an extensive worldwide search of the literature on rose improvement, rose physiology, and rose hardiness. Based upon this in-depth review of the literature, it was decided that the rose breeding project should be initiated.

As a preliminary step, a student was hired to assist with the laying out and the establishment of a rose cultivar trial ground at Cambridge. About 400 excellent plants of various types of roses were obtained. Also cuttings were taken of the species grown in the arboretum. Cuttings were also taken of a number of cultivars and species to determine their rooting characteristics.

Crosses were made, several hundred to be exact, using species pollen as well as cultivar pollen. Our rate of take was indeed very low, however, the few that took will be grown out in the greenhouse this winter.

Parent plants for breeding were dug and potted and will be moved into the greenhouse for winter crossing, under controlled conditions. Plans are moving forward to erect a 12′ to 30′ screen house to be located next to the campus greenhouses. Once erected, all parental plants will be stored and grown in it.

Preliminary trials into the feasibility of collecting and storing pollen was carried out. Well kept pollen is a great advantage when divergent blooming times occur in the various rose lines. Budding of cultivars and species was carried out in cooperation with Mr. Keith Laver in late August.

Contacts by Dr. Harney, our summer student and myself, with Dr. Svejda in Ottawa, and Mr. Henry Marshall were made through personal visits. It would appear that a successful new rose

will have to incorporate the hardiness these Canadian breeders have obtained, together with a high degree of sophistication in plant and flower habits. There is no question of our dependency on what they have accomplished to-date. In addition, there seems to be some doubt as to the future of the Marshall project at Morden, when he retires in the next couple of years. We plan to keep in close touch with this tremendous effort."

This project illustrates that the Board of Directors of the Canadian Rose Society recognizes the needs of home gardeners throughout the breadth of the country. We also recognize that because of the problems of travel, the Directors of the Society, who meet on a monthly basis, all come from Southern Ontario. We, along with our members in Southern British Columbia are the fortunate ones who are able to take full advantage of the everblooming rose cultivars that are on the market today, almost all of which are bred for warm climates. The Board have agreed many times that the real success of the Society depends on encouraging people from all across the country to become members, and if we can help create strains of roses that will enthuse and give them more satisfaction, the goal of a truly national society will be easier to achieve.

THE ROSE

A rose, as fair as ever saw the North,
Grew in a little garden all alone;
A sweeter flower did Nature ne'er put forth,
Nor fairer garden yet was never known:
The maidens danced about it morn and noon,
And learned bards of it their ditties made;
The nimble fairies by the pale-faced moon
Water'd the root and kiss'd her pretty shade.
But well-a-day!—the gardener careless grew;
The maids and fairies both were kept away,
And in a drought the caterpillars threw
Themselves upon the bud and every spray.
God shield the stock! If heaven send no supplies,
The fairest blossom of the garden dies.

William Brown

Breeding New *Rosa Rugosa* Hybrids

Felicitas Svejda

Agriculture Canada, Ottawa Research Station, Ottawa, Ontario

The study of the species and cultivars of *R. rugosa* was initiated as part of a program to search for parents for the development of new winterhardy, everblooming and disease resistant roses, suitable for cultivation in most parts of Canada without winter protection.

Rosa rugosa Thunb. is a native of Japan, where it is called Hama Nasu, the Shore Bringal, in allusion to its habitat and beautiful fruits. It is well adapted to the climatic conditions of the North American continent and is frequently found as escapee. As plants of *Rosa rugosa* were found thriving very close to the seashore at Bar Harbour, Maine, they should be resistant to salt spray.

The cultivars do not always compare well to the parent species in robust health and hardiness. Some cultivars flower longer and more profusely than the parent species and represent a greater spectrum of variation in flowers and shrubs. Generally, descendants of *R. rugosa* are very resistant to blackspot, *Diplocarpon rosae* Wolf., have a high level of winterhardiness and flower repeatedly. These are very desirable features for the development of hardy, disease resistant and everblooming roses. Present garden roses are susceptible to blackspot and lack winterhardiness but they excell in flowering attributes. Further breeding efforts should produce longer flowering and more floriferous *rugosa* cultivars.

During the first six years of the breeding program, from 1961 to 1967, 30 commercially available *rugosa* cultivars and several thousand seedlings from open pollination of 24 seed producing cultivars and from seeds of the parent species, collected on the Japanese island of Hokkaido and at Bar Harbour, Maine, were evaluated.

The longest flowering and most floriferous cultivars were: 'Belle Poitevine', 'Schneezwerg', 'Delicata', 'F. J. Grootendorst', 'George Will', 'Sarah van Fleet', 'Sir Thomas Lipton', 'Souvenir de Philemon Cochet', 'Thérèse Bugnet' and 'Will Alderman'. Only four of the ten mentioned cultivars were also very hardy, i.e. with an average winterkill of less than 25%: 'Belle Poitevine', 'Schneezwerg', 'Thérèse Bugnet' and 'Will Alderman'. Only one cultivar, 'Schneezwerg', was also resistant to powdery mildew, *Sphaerotheca pannosa* (Wall. ex Fr.) Lév.

'Schneezwerg' means snowdwarf. It was derived presumably from a cross of *R. rugosa* x a Polyantha hybrid. The flowers are fragrant, semi-double, white and show the golden stamen when open. The shrub is of medium height, approximately 1.50 m. It blooms from June till frost and in fall its features flowers and an abundance of sparkling red hips. In view of the merits of 'Schneezwerg' it is surprising that it is not grown more widely.

As mentioned initially, the aim of the breeding program is to develop very hardy, disease resistant roses with free bloom during a long flowering season and with appealing flowers and shrubs; preferably with a height not exceeding 1 m. Till now, three cultivars were introduced from this breeding program: 'Martin Frobisher', 'Jens Munk' and 'Henry Hudson'. In the next few years, these roses will be available from different Canadian nurseries.

'Martin Frobisher' has been described in the 1970 issue of the Canadian Rose Annual. It was obtained from open pollination of 'Schneezwerg'. The very fragrant flowers are two-tone pink, RHS colour chart 56A to 56D, 5-6 cm in diameter, with 40 petals. The well balanced shrub reaches a height of 1.50-2.00 m. The light yellow-green foliage is produced abundantly. The bark is reddish-brown and the upper parts of the canes are spineless. 'Martin Frobisher' is valued in New Zealand for its free bloom and drought resistance. It can be grown as an informal hedge. (Fig. 1).

'Jens Munk' was obtained from a cross of the *rugosa* hybrids 'Schneezwerg' x 'Frau Dagmar Hartopp'. It has very fragrant, medium pink flowers, 73B-73C, 6-7 cm in diameter, with 25 petals. The shrub is vigorous and reaches a height of 2.00 m. The foliage is dark yellow-green and abundant. The branches are prickly and bristly. In fall, it features flowers and

Fig. 1 Hybrid rugosa 'Martin Frobisher'

an abundance of sparkling red hips. 'Jens Munk' was hardier in our trials at Ottawa and at different localities across Canada than 'Martin Frobisher'. At Ottawa, 'Jens Munk' showed no winterkill but 'Martin Frobisher' showed, in some years, up to 25% winterkill. Like 'Martin Frobisher', it can be grown as an informal hedge. (Fig. 2).

'Henry Hudson' was obtained from open pollination of a seedling in turn obtained from open pollination of 'Schneezwerg'. It has very fragrant white flowers with pink edges, 155D and 68C, 6-7 cm in diameter, with 25 petals. The unopened bud is pink, 55A. The open flowers show the golden stamen like 'Schneezwerg' and 'Jens Munk'. The shrub is well balanced and reaches a height of 0.50-0.75 m. The foliage is dark yellow-green and abundant. The branches are bristly but have fewer prickles than

Fig. 2 Hybrid rugosa 'Jens Munk'

'Jens Munk'. In our trials at Ottawa since 1967, 'Henry Hudson' showed less than 12% winterkill throughout the years. The test results from our country wide trials suggest that this rose is better adapted to the climatic conditions of eastern Canada. (Fig. 3).

In the next few years several rugosa selections will be distributed to country wide trials. Among these is one selection with well formed, double red flowers, produced freely from June till fall, another selection with well formed, soft pink flowers and a selection with a dwarf shrub and semi-double red flowers. The later selections are improved in abscission of dry petals and in flower form and colour. In the earlier stages of the breeding program, all seedlings with double red flowers had also poorly formed flowers. It required two and three generations of breeding to obtain seedlings with double red flowers of pleasing form.

The study of *rugosa* produced other interesting results. From open pollination of 'Martin Frobisher' two nearly thornless seedlings were obtained. By coincidence, resistance to aphids and mites

Fig. 3 Hybrid rugosa 'Henry Hudson'

was found in the seedlings raised from seeds collected from *R. rugosa* on the island of Hokkaido. Regular applications of pesticides usually control aphids and mites but one year, when a different sprayer was used, aphids and mites abounded on all 5000 rose bushes grown that year with the sole exception of the seedlings from the Japanese source. Valuable breeding stock was obtained from the *rugosa* x *wichuraiana* hybrid 'Max Graf'. 'Max Graf' produces seeds very rarely but in one year seeds from open pollination were obtained. From the resulting 12 seedlings, 3 survived and two of these produced seeds. A cytological examination showed that the two seedlings have twice the chromosome number of 'Max Graf'. This is not only interesting from a scientific point of view but a boon to the plant breeder because it facilitates the transfer of genes for hardiness and blackspot resistance from *rugosa* to garden cultivars.

Feeding and Mulching Roses

J. R. Aaron

Forestry Commission, United Kingdom

In less than ten years conifer bark from British woodlands has become a major horticultural commodity. This has been the result of development work by the Forestry Commission in which many possible applications of bark were considered including mulching, landscaping, bulb forcing, orchid culture, mushroom-growing and potting mixtures.

The work started on an experimental scale in the autumn of 1967 and today three or four companies are marketing thousands of tonnes of bark per annum, and one or two concerns are selling smaller quantities for specialized crops such as orchids.

Most of the early trials took the form of growing a wide range of horticultural crops using a bark based potting mixture; in fact, in some cases pure bark was used together with a high-nitrogen liquid fertilizer, because it was felt that if the suitability of bark for this purpose, where it is in intimate contact with the roots, could be demonstrated, then its use for less exacting purposes such as mulching would be beyond dispute.

In the early trials it was obviously necessary to ascertain whether bark from different tree species had any significant effect on the growth of the plant. Accordingly an experiment was undertaken in which *Coleus, Tradescantia* and tomato cuttings were grown in pulverized bark from our major coniferous species. The main coniferous species in Britain are Scots pine our only native commercial conifer, Corsican pine widely planted in the Midlands and East Anglia, European larch, Japanese larch which is quite common in South Wales, Norway spruce which is the popular Christmas tree, and Sitka spruce and Douglas fir from the western seaboard of Canada. While the two ornamental plants appeared to

Presented in July, 1976 at Roscent '76 in Oxford, England and reprinted by permission of the Royal National Rose Society.

thrive in all species of bark, the tomatoes exhibited poor growth when rooting in the bark of the spruces or Douglas fir.

This work was taken further by raising mushrooms in samples of the bark of all seven species, the point being that mushrooms are a hypersensitive crop and will quickly indicate toxicity problems. The results of these trials were quite similar to those given by the tomatoes. Good yields were obtained from the pines, poor yields were given by the spruces and Douglas fir, with the larches falling between these two extremes.

To ascertain the cause of this inhibition of growth the work was transferred from the mushroom house to the laboratory. A mushroom culture was grown on the lid of a glass dish containing a few grams of bark, so that the culture was not directly in contact with the bark but was affected by the vapours emanating from it.

Once again, it was observed that the two spruces and Douglas fir barks arrested growth, while the two pine barks either had no effect or actually stimulated growth. Hence it was virtually established that it was the volatile substances in the bark which were responsible for the inhibition of growth. This was, in fact, confirmed by a similar experiment using bark which had been subjected to steam treatment for 20 minutes and also using bark which had been held at a temperature of 50° Celsius (120°F) for two weeks. The results showed that the bark treated in either of these ways had become completely innocuous, and in most instances it actually stimulated growth of the mushroom culture significantly.

The implications of these experiments were profound. They meant that not only had the growth impediment been discovered, but also a simple remedy was available. In other words, it was clear that although volatile oils present in fresh bark were now known to be responsible for the trouble, they could be reduced to harmless proportions by heat treatment.

Such heat treatment can be easily effected without the use of special equipment and at little extra expense. When bark is freshly pulverized, it is quickly colonized by bacteria, which raise the temperature to above 60° Celsius and keep it at this level for a number of weeks. After this has happened the harmful volatiles have almost completely disappeared.

This heat treatment has other useful effects, it raises the pH from the rather acid level of about 4.5 to the horticulturally de-

sirable level of around 5.5 and it also virtually pasteurizes the bark destroying pathogens such as the honey fungus *Armillaria mellea.*

The suppliers are well aware of the need for such heat treatment, and they do not deliver bark to the grower unless it has undergone the necessary bacterial fermentation.

The next stage in the investigation was to try to identify the substances in the bark causing the growth inhibition. This was undertaken by extracating the volatile oil from the bark and analyzing it using a modern technique called gas-liquid chromatography.

It would be inappropriate to give details of the mechanism of this method, but to put it in simple terms, the various components of the volatile oil pass through a detector in order of their volatilities, and their presence and relative quantities are printed out in sequence on graph paper. Thus substances which are present in large proportions appear as high peaks on the graph, while those present as a mere trace can be seen as a small bump.

The analyses demonstrated that the spruces not only contained about four times as much volatile oil as the pines, but also that they were very much richer in a group of chemicals called monoterpenes that are similar to natural turpentine, which was so widely used by the pre-war paint industry. For example the Christmas tree bark (Norway spruce—*Picea abies*) which when fresh, caused severe inhibition of growth, had fifteen times more monoterpene than our native Scots pine (*Pinus syvestris*).

This technique was also used to examine mixed conifer bark, before and after bacterial heat treatment. It was observed that the monoterpene content was reduced from 0.01% to 0.0025% by the end of twelve weeks.

When assessing the value of bark for mulching it is worth considering the role which it plays in nature. Bark has the function of protecting the tree stem from attack by insects and fungi and also from desiccation. For this purpose it has evolved into a waterproof tissue which is extremely resistant to biological breakdown, properties which are of particular value when it is used as a mulch.

It is generally accepted that there are three main reasons for mulching. These are the retention of moisture, the insulation of the root system from abrupt changes in temperature, and, of

course, weed suppression. For moisture retention and for insulation it is worth remembering that bark contains a high percentage of cork, probably more than 25% of the dry weight, and consequently it is most efficient in both of these functions; however, because it is usually supplied in a pulverized form, it does not resist the downward percolation of rain.

The development of selective herbicides has diminished the practice of mulching commercial crops as a way of controlling weeds. Nevertheless when bark is spread over clean ground weeding costs can be reduced dramatically. In 1973 a 50 mm layer was applied to beds and borders at Surrey University (Guildford) and a saving of £1,500 in weeding costs was recorded. Other good results have been recorded at the Royal Horticultural Society's Gardens at Wisley. Not only do the upper drier layers of the bark mulch make the germination of weed seed difficult, but those which succeed in developing into seedlings are plucked out with comparative ease.

In addition to the traditional uses of mulches, much interest is now being taken in their ornamental effect, and this aspect has been given special emphasis in studies being undertaken at Bath University. The ornamental effect can be varied in two ways, either by altering the species of bark used or by varying the particle size.

A pleasing red-brown effect is obtained by using Scots pine or Japanese larch bark, warm golden tones of particularly handsome appearance are produced by European larch bark, and where it is desired to emulate peat, finely pulverized spruce bark may be used.

While most bark marketed for horticulture is pulverized, and in this form it makes an efficient mulch, textured surfaces can be obtained by the use of larger particles about the size of a match-box. Bark of this type is longer lasting than pulverized bark, and it suffers less from scatter by birds; it can, in fact, last for three years without being replenished.

Although the project at Bath University has not indicated any nutritional problems, no pretence is made that bark contributes significantly to the feeding of the plant. In fact, there has always been a suspicion that the micro-organisms which eventually break down the bark to humus could deprive the soil of nitrogen to the detriment of the mulched crop. To overcome this

problem some of the suppliers market proprietary products in which the bark is already fortified with suitable nutrients. However, if pure bark is used, it is prudent to add a small quantity of a high-nitrogen fertilizer to preclude any possible depletion of this element from the underlying mineral soil.

Other advantages of bark are its low density and non-coherence which ensure that it is easy to transport and spread, and also its freedom from pests.

To sum up bark makes a perfect mulch provided that it is not used in the fresh condition, and a small quantity of a nitrogen rich fertilizer is added.

OVERNIGHT, A ROSE

That overnight a rose could come
I one time did believe,
For when the fairies live with one,
They wilfully deceive.

But now I know this perfect thing
Under the frozen sod
In cold and storm grew patiently
Obedient to God.

My wonder grows, since knowledge came
Old fancies to dismiss;
And courage comes. Was not the rose
A winter doing this?

Nor did it know, the weary while,
What color and perfume
With this completed loveliness
Lay in that earthly tomb.

So maybe I, who cannot see
What God wills not to show,
May, some day, bear a rose for Him
It took my life to grow.

Caroline Giltinan

Soil Treatment for Roses

P. S. Atkins

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1. Soils for Roses

Traditionally, it is said that roses grow best on the heavier clay soils. Like most statements of this type it is a great generalization and as such can be shown to be untrue in certain situations. Whilst it can be seen in practice that excellent roses are grown on some heavy soils, those which have a poor structure, poor drainage or too high a pH will often produce poor roses.

However, most of us cannot choose the basic soil type which exists in our gardens and then the real skill of the rose grower is shown by the way in which he will alter the basic soil in his garden in order to grow the best possible roses. Hence, I am not going to try to categorize soil types in relation to rose growing, but rather indicate some useful ways in which soil treatments can be used to improve our rose growing.

2. Soil Amelioration

a. Drainage

The first item we should consider on any rose site is drainage. This may seem obvious but it is vital as waterlogged roots cannot function and will eventually die back. Often this phenomenon is accompanied by serious disease problems above the ground. Most well-established gardens have no drainage problem but the real difficulties often occur in new gardens and housing estates. There the natural drainage has often been disturbed and serious consolidation of subsoils can occur where heavy lorries and plant have been working on the site.

Two basic conditions of bad drainage occur, the first being where the lower levels of the soil profile are impervious by nature and the second where consolidation of the subsoil has occurred. In the first case it is necessary to make drains which will remove surplus water lying above the impervious layers; this is usually

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done by installing a permanent pipe or channel drainage scheme at a depth of about ¾ metre. This can be costly but is a permanent cure. On larger areas such as rose nurseries, mole draining may sometimes be used; although less permanent it is more economical in costs.

For the second situation a different approach is needed. The subsoil must be broken up to create drainage channels through the soil where it was previously consolidated. On the garden scale double digging is probably the most useful technique, but on a field scale or for a large garden the job can be done more easily using a tractor and subsoiler.

b. Lime and pH

The next feature of the soil we should determine is the lime status. If too little lime is present the soil will be acid with a low pH (say below 6.0) and this condition is definitely unfavourable to growth. Some elements in the soil may become toxic, others less available and so poor growth is inevitable. Also under this condition the natural microflora of the soil, so important in terms of fertility, can be seriously inhibited.

On the other hand, soils containing an excess of lime (chalk, limestone, etc.) can produce problems also because trace elements such as iron and manganese may be rendered unavailable to plants and deficiencies therefore occur. The well-known "lime-induced chlorosis" problem derives from this cause.

Soil pH can be readily tested and if the value is below 6.0 lime should be added to the soil in appropriate amounts. Above this value liming should not be required and indeed if the pH is over 7.0 it is desirable to take steps to reduce the pH, say, by use of peat.

c. Organic Matter

Most soils contain some organic matter, and it can be a most useful ingredient in making soils more easy to manage. Often organic matter in the soil derives from the breakdown of vegetation in a natural cycle, but to get optimum growth on a particular soil the gardener's addition of materials is necessary. Later I shall be discussing the various alternative sources which he can use.

The organic matter in the soil, particularly when recently added, may affect soil structure by the nature of the bulkiness

and physical properties of the added material, but here I would like to list some of the improvements due to the presence of organic matter in the later stages of decomposition; that is when we normally refer to it as "humus" (a very inexact term). These are:

i. Improved water retention,
ii. Improved biological activity,
iii. Slow background release of nitrogen,
iv. Improved nutrient retention against leaching, but with maintained availability to the plant, and
v. Improved "crumb" structure due to the flocculation of clay colloids.

Hence we can see that a reasonable level of organic matter is a definite advantage in soils. At the same time soils derived almost entirely from organic material such as fen peat soils may present special problems often of a trace element imbalance.

d. Moisture Retention

Water is vital for plant growth as it represents a very high proportion of plant material (often 90%). Not only is it present for physiological reasons such as transfer of nutrients, sugars, etc., and to facilitate chemical reactions within the plant, but it is important for the maintenance of the physical structure of the plant. We are all familiar with the wilting which occurs when plants are short of water.

Whilst we can give regular watering to plants growing in poor soils, we all like to grow our roses with less requirement for routine and mundane attentions. Hence we need to consider the soil as a reservoir for water so that irrigation requirements can be kept as low as possible. Addition of organic matter, especially in light sandy soils can assist in this, especially if the nature and physical structure of the plant growth is conducive to a high degree of water retention. Peat is superb in this respect, acting like a sponge and keeping large quantities of moisture available to the plant roots.

e. Soil Air

Frequently people forget that the roots of plants have a high requirement for oxygen in order to live and function properly.

The oxygen is supplied by gaseous diffusion from the atmosphere between the soil particles. This means that the pore capacity

of soils (the interstitial spaces) is vital and these pores can be either filled with water or air or hopefully an ideal balance between both. Excess water in the soil (say because of bad drainage) inevitably leads to lack of air to the roots and so we are really looking for a balance of air and water in the pore spaces of the soil. Again organic matter additions are the real key, but cultivation can also be important.

3. Organic Matter Additives

The first point to note about adding organic matter to soils to improve structure is that it must be done in significant bulk to have any real effect. Therefore we are limited to materials like farmyard manure, sewage wastes, waste organics like wool waste and hop wastes, composted vegetable material and peat.

One important feature nowadays is the difficulty of obtaining many of these materials in a quality which is dependable.

I list now some of the features appertaining to these materials.

Farmyard manure — quality variable, difficult to obtain in towns but contains useful nutrients. Physical structure particularly variable.

Sewage wastes — quality variable, sometimes contains nutrients and occasionally toxic quantities of certain metals. Physical structure moderate.

Wool wastes — very difficult to obtain but can contain significant nitrogen.

Hop waste — now very difficult to obtain and when available usually very wet.

Peat — can be obtained as standardized products and is readily available. High organic content and very good physical structure, but contains no nutrients. Generally acidic.

A few details of peat are worthy of mention. Its particularly physical virtues result from the very high pore volume of peats — in some cases in excess of 95% of the volume of loose peat. These pores can retain air and water and these together are two vital requirements for root activity. Two types of peat are recognized in commerce; sedge and sphagnum. Sedge is denser, contains more organic matter per unit volume and the pore spaces are of smaller diameter, particularly useful in conserving moisture.

Sphagnum peats are less dense and some of the pore spaces are large, being particularly useful in improving the air capacity of soils. Both types retain large amounts of water (approximately the same when judged as water retained against gravity per unit of volume of peat). For instance sphagnum peats from the UK may retain 10 to 12 times their own weight of water and sedge peats 5 to 6 times their own weight but since the density of sedge peat is approximately twice that of sphagnum peat, the amount of water retained in a given volume of peat is similar.

Generally, because of their characteristics, sedge peats are best for improving light sandy soils and sphagnum peats for heavy clay soils.

Peat can be incorporated over the whole soil surface and a reasonable application would be a layer 2-3 cms deep. This should be mixed with the soil to a depth of about 15 cms. However, many people use peat when planting roses and a good way to use it is to mix part with the soil in the bottom of the planting hole and the remainder with the soil which is being used to fill the hole.

Mulching can also be useful. An application of peat about 5 cms deep should be placed over the surface of the soil around the plant and left in position. This operation is best carried out early in the year when the soil is very moist and then it will conserve water by preventing evaporation from the surface. Gradually the peat becomes incorporated in the soil by the action of worms and as the material breaks down so the mulch has to be regularly added to in order to keep a proper depth of peat.

4. Nutrients

Roses like all plants, require adequate quantities of plant foods and these are conveniently classified by the magnitude of nutrients taken up by the plants:

Major Nutrients	Minor (or Trace) Nutrients
Nitrogen	Iron
Phosphorus	Manganese
Potassium	Boron
Calcium	Molybdenum
Magnesium	Zinc
	Copper

a. Major Nutrients

NITROGEN — Quantities required by roses are significant as this element is vital for growth and particularly for chlorophyll

formation in the leaves. Shortage leads to poor growth and pale or yellow leaves. Excess leads to too much vegetative growth. Since roses flower terminally on current season's growth, nitrogen is particularly important and should be applied regularly. Sometimes slow-release or organic forms are used.

PHOSPHORUS — In the plant it is concentrated in the growing points (shoots and roots) and is particularly associated with rapidly dividing cells. It has an important function in promoting root growth but the quantities required are less than for nitrogen. Soils often have a reserve of phosphorus but much of it is virtually unavailable to plants.

POTASSIUM — Important in the context of health and disease and weather resistance. It has a vital function in mobilizing the sugar produced by photosynthesis in the leaves. Symptoms of deficiency can be spectacular in that marginal yellowing and scorch of mature leaves occurs. Used in excess it can seriously reduce the uptake of magnesium.

CALCIUM — Unlike the previous three elements, this one is seldom applied specifically as a fertilizer, although frequently in the form of lime to correct acidity in soils. Calcium deficiency seldom appears in this country provided the pH of the soil is kept at a suitable level, say of pH 6.0.

MAGNESIUM — This element is receiving more attention recently and roses certainly have a substantial requirement for this nutrient. In view of this, fertilizers are available now which contain this nutrient regularly. Magnesium problems tend to occur on very light, freely drained soils where magnesium will often leach out. Some authorities have also suggested that a ratio of K_2O/MgO should be about 2/1, and certainly this ratio works well in practice. Where acute deficiencies occur it can sometimes help to apply magnesium as a foliar spray using a 2% solution of hydrated magnesium sulphate to which a suitable surfactant has been added.

b. Minor and Trace Nutrients

Whilst all these mentioned above are important for roses, iron is probably the most significant in England. Deficiencies of this element occur on the chalky soils and it is frequently known as "lime-induced chlorosis". Many of the elements can be toxic if applied too freely and there is a narrow margin between deficiency and toxicity particularly in the case of boron and molybdenum.

IRON — When deficiencies occur it is nearly always a case of a locking up of the element in the soil. Therefore, where possible, avoid high pH caused by overliming. Improved organic content of soils helps in giving better availability and if it is supplied as peat it has some effect in reducing pH because of its acidity. In severe cases on chalky soils, applications of iron chelate (Fe HEEDTA is more efficient than Fe EDTA), in solution, to the soil can help. Generally foliar sprays are less efficient because the iron remains immobile within the leaves and is not redistributed around the plant.

MANGANESE — This, too, is generally a problem associated with alkaline soils, due to unavailability of the element. It does not generally occur at the same time as iron deficiency and unlike iron deficiency can usually be cured by foliar sprays of manganese chelate or sulphate.

BORON — Deficiency usually occurs because of total lack of this nutrient since it can leach from soils. Therefore it tends to occur in the wetter regions of England. Fortunately it does not frequently occur on roses and no rose grower should take action without being certain that a deficiency of the element is occurring. Soil applications or foliar sprays can be used but great care has to be taken to avoid over application and resultant toxicities.

MOLYBDENUM — Fortunately this element is seldom deficient in roses and there appears to be few references to its occurrence. Foliar sprays of sodium molybdate are totally efficient in curing deficiencies. It is interesting to note a link with nitrate metabolism in the plant and excessive applications of nitrogenous fertilizer have been known to provoke deficiencies in other crops.

COPPER — Seldom deficient in soils in England, but occasionally highly organic and alkaline soils (e.g. fen soils) may provoke symptoms of deficiency in some crops. Copper fungicide sprays may be adequate to cure deficiencies.

ZINC — Again an induced deficiency due to alkalinity but it occurs very rarely in this country, but does occur in some other countries. Foliar sprays are a suitable cure.

5. Compound Fertilizers

Nutrients can be applied as straight or simple materials supplying only one nutrient but more frequently compound fertilizers are used. These always supply nitrogen, phosphorus and

potassium, but it is important that magnesium is also supplied. A suitable ratio for general use would be (N-P_2O_5-K_2O-MgO) 5-4-6-3.

Sometimes trace elements are added but these can only supply minimal maintenance doses which cannot be expected to cure obvious deficiencies. Where these occur they need special remedial treatment, especially as soil applications are often ineffective where the problem is one of availability.

6. Liquid Fertilizer and Foliar Feeds

Since all nutrients are taken up by plants in solutions, it is obvious that application in solution could be useful. This is especially so in dry weather where it can be a real help in keeping roses going. Nevertheless in view of the natural rainfall which occurs, the majority of nutrients applied to roses will probably continue to be given in solid form.

A small quantity of nutrients can be taken up through leaves and foliar feeding is now very much in vogue. It certainly can be useful if the special compounds now available can be used as liquid foliar sprays. These should contain nitrogen (as urea) and magnesium, as these two nutrients are those taken up most easily by plants. Also foliar sprays have a particular use in the trace element field. Foliar feeding is especially useful where plants are suffering from root problems and the normal roots for nutrient uptake is inefficient.

7. Conclusion

Roses are generally strong growing plants that can cope with a wide variety of soil situations. Despite this, a little thought and care can lead to much improved growth. Soil structure and drainage can be improved and the use of organic additives such as peat can be valuable. Excessive acidity can be cured by liming and regular additions of the major nutrients, nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium and magnesium, need to be given in the form of fertilizers. Trace element problems need to be viewed as special situations requiring more specific treatment. The use of iron chelates is beneficial in dealing with lime-induced chlorosis. Finally, under difficult growing conditions both liquid fertilizers and foliar feeds may have a part to play in maintaining beautiful roses.

(Editorial Note: Fe HEEDTA and Fe EDTA are British chemical formulations for iron chelate, the difference, we understand, being the type of solvent used).

For the Sake of Argument

Ross B. Linton, Q.C.

Too often articles on rose culture, especially when giving advice to the beginners, tell people what to do in dogmatic fashion without suggesting that there may be other feasible alternatives.

Therefore, for the sake of argument, I am going to tell you about some alternatives by describing how my wife, Nancy, and I grow roses, the reasons, and the results.

By way of background, our gardens are in Aurora, Ontario, which is approximately 25 miles north of Toronto, and it is said that the temperature is about 5° farenheit cooler than Toronto. The winters are fairly severe—severe enough that a gentleman in Newmarket which is about 5 miles north, lost about 50 newly planted roses due to winter kill. He followed the usual hilling methods.

Our lot faces south; on the north and east boundaries there are hedges of 20 to 25 foot white spruce and on the west boundary there is a 5 foot cedar hedge. There is about 8 inches of sandy-loam top soil over pure sand. The water table is fairly high. Our main rose gardens lie to the south of the house and are protected, in part, by it. There are floribundas in a bed close to the cedar hedge and floribundas, shrubs and climbers in beds half way back in the backyard. Each bed is in full sun just about all day long, is 4 to 5 feet wide and can be worked from either side. Each bed is edged with either brick or wooden mowing strips to minimize trimming. Our lot is just over an acre in size so there is a lot of grass to cut.

We do not hill up our roses. For many years we hilled; we used collars; we used sawdust and we used earth. The survival rate was pretty well 100% each spring. About 3 years ago, we stopped hilling. The survival rate was 100% and the die back in the spring was just about the same as when we hilled.

We permanently hill our roses by planting them with the top of the bud union two to three inches deep. By doing this,

there seems to be fewer suckers, a greater tendency for the top-stock or scion to grow its own roots and a far greater chance of winter survival.. We really have never had the time or the energy to carry the large quantities of soil to and from the rose bed to carry out a winter hilling program. Granted our roses die back to two to three inches from the soil level each spring. But our plants seem to develop in the spring just as quickly, if not more quickly than those which are hilled. In my opinion, the worst problem of winter hilling is knowing when to uncover in the spring. That problem is eliminated if you use permanent hilling as we do. Most of the growth in our garden in the spring is basal growth. In the spring our rose gardens are red with new foliage which is very attractive.

We do not hoe our rose gardens nor have we for the past ten years. Nor do we, except in the most exceptional circumstances, ever walk on them. We use a peat moss mulch and have for a number of years. Previously we used sawdust which does not look as attractive and seems to have a tendency to create a nitrogen deficiency. Before the mulch is applied, the beds are soaked, fertilizer is spread on them, then layers of newspapers are spread over them to keep the weeds down and finally the peat moss is applied. Some say that peat moss will not permit moisture to penetrate through to the beds. Our simple solution is to sprinkle a very little detergent on the peat moss which "makes the water wetter" and permits it to penetrate the mulch.

In the spring, before the buds break into flower, we use overhead watering but not in the evening. The object is to give the roses about 2 inches of water a week. Letting the roses remain wet overnight seems to encourage blackspot and mildew.

Once the roses come into flower, we water using watering stations which are the red weeping tile used for septic systems which are available at most building supply houses. These are planted vertically so that the top is flush with the soil level in the middle of the beds at three foot intervals. To prevent toads getting into them, lids are made by cutting a square of one quarter inch plywood gluing a circular piece of styrofoam cut to fit inside the tile to the plywood. The plywood is stained to preserve it and so it will match the peat moss colour. The roses are watered by filling the watering stations at appropriate intervals and fertilized as well by filling them with water-soluble fer-

MERCEDES (Floribunda)
(Kordes '75)

tilizer solution. To force the roses into accelerated growth in the spring, we use almost boiling water to water the roses. It is simply amazing what roses can stand! Caution: if your soil or at least your subsoil is not sand or if you have not put gravel or sand in the bottom of the bed, this system probably will not work.

We do not consciously reduce the water supply or fertilizer program for our roses after August 1st. If we do, it may be because we are getting a little lazier or less attentive as the growing season progresses but for no other reason. We like our roses to grow vigorously and bloom profusely right up till the time the frost or cold stops them. Certainly the soft new growth will not survive the winter. We recognize that it never does so we either cut it off in the fall when growth stops or in the spring. Our theory is that the roses must be healthy to survive the winter and they will not be healthy if you cut off their food and water before half the season is over. In addition, if the tops are growing, the roots should be too, and if they have a good root system they have a better chance of survival.

We only use chemical or organic granular fertilizer once and that is before the mulch is applied in the spring. The rest of the year we use foliar feeding by spraying the fertilizer on the leaves with insecticide and fungicide and we pour water-soluble fertilizer solution into the watering stations. Not only do we use RX20, but also a tablespoon of Epsom Salts per gallon of spray or drench.

We do not deadhead the blooms by cutting down to the first five-leafed leaf. On the flower stem there is a little bulge, where, if enough side pressure is applied the stem will snap off cleanly without the use of secateurs. We simply snap the dead heads off. The object is to preserve as many leaves as possible. We still get a lot of blooms, perhaps not as large but not appreciably smaller, and perhaps more bloom at a faster rate than if the conventional method is used.

We do not disbud. If we ever have "Best Rose In Show" at the National, it is not likely to be other than a naturally grown single rose because, frankly, my wife and I both prefer the naturally grown hybrid teas in the gardens with their "candelabra" of bloom.

We do not plant our bare-root roses deeply nor do we

try to spread the roots evenly around a mound of soil in the hole. Our roses are planted in a hole which slopes down from the north-west to the south-east. We use a planting mixture which is produced by mixing a couple of handfuls of bone meal into a pail of peat moss, adding a little detergent to make the peat moss more wettable, and then add water to make the mixture sloppy. The hole at the shallow end is made deep enough so that the top of the bud union when placed at that end will be two to three inches below the surface of the ground. The deep end is about 9 inches deep. The hole is filled with water and when it drains away, the slope is plastered thinly with planting mixture, the bud union is placed leaning against the shallow end in the middle and the roots are fanned down the slope and then covered with planting mixture. Soil is added and pressed firmly down with the hands from the outside of the hole inwards. When the hole is about one inch from the top, the depression is filled with water. When the water disappears, more soil is added and gently patted down. The hole is placed in a north-westerly direction so that the prevailing north-westerly wind will not blow the rose out of the hole. The rose is planted shallowly to avoid "wet feet" and because the feeder roots lie just below the surface of the ground. This is one reason why we do not hoe.

There are other different techniques which we use but the basic ones have been set out in this article. We constantly experiment with new and different ideas and we are interested in hearing from others who do the same. In our opinion, one of the principal benefits of membership in any rose society is the ability to exchange ideas with other rose growers.

Slow-Release Fertilizers in Rose Growing — Good or Bad?

Dr. G. S. Cooper, Ph.D.

The use of fertilizers in the growing of roses has been a subject of much discussion since commercial fertilizers first became available. There are many differing opinions on how best to fertilize, how much to use, and when and how often it should be applied. It is safe to say that in most cases people over-fertilize rather than under-fertilize roses; often to the detriment of the plant they think they are helping.

The most recent advancements in the control of the rate of nitrogen release from commercial fertilizers raise many questions in the minds of those who raise roses for show or for pleasure. What is meant by "slow release" fertilizers? In general, when the term "slow release" is used it does not deal with the phosphorus or potash portion of the fertilizer, but rather, the availability of the nitrogen portion. The basic idea behind this term is to slow down the rapid conversion of ammoniacal nitrogen to nitrate nitrogen by bacteria and thus make it available to the plant over a longer period of time during the growing season. The ideal situation would be to have nitrate nitrogen become available in sufficient quantities for plant use thus preventing losses through leaching away from the root zone.

Nitrate nitrogen (which is generally the form which is utilized by most plant species) is highly water soluble and moves freely through the soil. Thus nitrate nitrogen is often lost through leaching down through the soil or excessive use by the plant may deplete the amount available for later growth. Ammoniacal nitrogen, while being water soluble, is quickly tied up and held by the soil particles and thus is not lost through leaching. However, bacteria quickly change ammoniacal nitrogen to nitrite and then nitrate nitrogen which is free to move. To prevent the rapid change of ammoniacal nitrogen to nitrate nitrogen three methods

have been devised . . . the first method is to form a compound that is largely water insoluble and is gradually broken down by soil bacteria, releasing the ammonia which is then converted to nitrate nitrogen. This is accomplished by mixing urea with formaldehyde in proportions which react with each other to form a material called ureaform which is approximately 38% nitrogen. Of this about two thirds is water insoluble. The ureaform is a mixture of long and short chain polymers which are broken down at different rates by the soil bacteria. Obtaining the correct balance of the different compounds is extremely difficult and if not correct there may be periods of time when no nitrogen is being released, or, in other cases, it may all become available too soon. Only under controlled manufacturing conditions can a good product be produced.

The second approach in slowing down the conversion of ammoniacal nitrogen to nitrate nitrogen is to add chemicals which will reduce the activity of the bacteria in the vicinity of the ammonia and thus prevent the rapid conversion from taking place. These chemicals may be applied directly to the soil in the same band as the fertilizer or in some cases they may be added to the fertilizer itself. Such chemicals reduce the bacteria present in the soil that change the ammoniacal nitrogen to nitrite nitrogen, but do not affect the bacteria that change the nitrite nitrogen to nitrate nitrogen. With fewer bacteria present the rate of conversion of ammonia to nitrates in the soil is reduced thus spreading the availability of the nitrate nitrogen over a longer period of time.

The most recent approach to slow release is the development of sulphur-coated urea (SCU). This is achieved by coating the urea prill with sulfur plus a sealant such as wax. In some cases a chemical to control the bacteria is added to the sealant. The release of the water-soluble urea and its conversion to ammonia and then to nitrite nitrogen, is dependent upon the thickness of the sulphur coating and the time it takes to break through the coating. By controlling the thickness of the sulphur coating a good mixture of thicknesses can be achieved thus regulating the release of the urea.

Having briefly explained the present methods of preparing slow release fertilizers, do they have a place in rose fertilizer? As stated earlier, most rose growers use too much fertilizer too often

and this being the case there is a grave danger in using slow release fertilizers. The continual release of nitrate nitrogen throughout the growing season will result in the lack of hardening-off of the rose bush thus making it more susceptible to frost damage during the periods of heavy frost in the late fall or winter. If slow release fertilizers are to be used they should be used sparingly and applied only once in the spring. There would appear to be little or no advantage over the spring and summer application of the regular fertilizers.

While a moderate amount of fertilizer will aid in the production of better blooms, nitrogen is the least essential of the three elements as it produces vegetative growth mainly. It is far more important to control disease and insects in the production of good roses. The choice of plants, planting sites, correct planting and proper watering all play a very important role in rose growing. As there is a marked difference in the vigor of individual plants and in the production of acceptable blooms between bushes within the same variety, it is very important to select only bushes that produce well. From an original planting of six Eiffel Tower rosebushes I now have (by critical selection) three remaining which are vigorous, healthy and produce large buds and excellent blooms. No matter how much fertilizer were to be used on the other three bushes little or no improvement would have resulted. Roses prefer a soil pH between 5.5 and 6.5 which is slightly acid in nature. By using kits that are now available it is not difficult to keep the soil pH at the correct level for best rose growth. Excellent roses may be grown in good fertile soil at the correct pH and such soils need little or no fertilizer. The growing plant will indicate when fertilizer is needed. If nitrogen becomes deficient the young developing leaves will become a very light green or yellow in color and will remain much smaller than those that are receiving sufficient nitrogen. If phosphorus is deficient the leaves will become greyish-green and will often have a purplish tinge on the underside. If potash is lacking the leaves will develop a browning on the margins and brown patches may appear on the stems just below the flower heads. A successful grower will, through frequent observations of his bushes, correct any deficiencies indicated by the plants themselves.

Roses should not be fertilized more than twice during the year. One application may be made when the new spring growth

is established and a second one in mid-June. Never fertilize after the end of June with fertilizers containing nitrogen. Excessive soft growth is easily winter-killed.

Temperature and moisture have an effect on soil fertility. Excessive watering or rain will leach away nitrates and on sandy soils may also remove potash. The effects of freezing and thawing of soil results in an increase of availability of phosphorus and potash and many micro-nutrients. As no growth takes place during the winter no nutrients are removed and thus are available for early initial spring growth. The freezing of soil also slows down the bacterial action and the formation of nitrates. In the spring, with the warming of the soil, bacterial action commences again and nitrates are again produced which will assist in the early spring growth. The application of fertilizer in the spring after the spring growth has become established, assures that sufficient nutrients will be available to carry the plant through to the first blooming period. Foliar feeding of roses is not advised.

Remember that the use of slow-release fertilizers can be detrimental if applied too late. Excessive and soft foliar growth may result. The cost of slow release fertilizers will always be higher than the conventional type fertilizers and for rose growing the increased price is not justified. The use of mulches such as grass clippings, etc. in the early spring will keep weeds down, and, without weeds less fertilizer is required. It has been my experience that the use of grass clippings to keep weeds under control also added enough nutrients to the soil to maintain fertility as a gradual decay of the grass takes place and makes the second application of fertilizer unnecessary. The grass mulch which is maintained during the summer is moved away from the base of each bush when hilling takes place in the fall. This allows the sand or earth hilling to make contact with the soil and permits good drainage and heat conduction which assist in lessening winter damage.

The growing of roses is one of the easiest and most rewarding of enterprises the home-owner can undertake. A well-mulched rosebed keeps weeds under control and requires only spraying for disease and insect control on a regular basis. The maintaining of several rosebeds containing some 350 roses takes less time and effort than maintaining a similar area of other flowers or garden.

Climbing Roses — Old & Modern

G. S. Thomas, o.b.e., v.h.m., d.h.m.
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Woking, England

There is no such thing as a climbing rose. Roses are all shrubs, some stalwart and bushy, others lax and pliable, and they range in height from 1 ft to 50 ft. The more lax among them profit by their prickles which, in part a mode of protection, enable them to ramble and scramble through other bushes and into trees. These big lax shrubs therefore are plants which in nature grow among other shrubs and trees and hoist themselves by building up their masses of arching branches and hooking themselves on to supports. This means that their own growths and that of their neighbours shade the ground and it is my belief that most of our climbing and rambling roses grow best in cool moist ground. How very different this is from the windswept pergola and the hot sunny wall where they are usually grown.

The great rose gardens of the last century were almost without hardy ramblers and climbers. They were not hybridized in any quantity until the turn of the century and I thought this afternoon it might be interesting to trace their origins and see how they have acquired so much popularity today. But first a word about a few species outside the main hybridized strains. Usually the first rose to flower out of doors in this country is the Banksian Rose, so sweetly violet-scented, in white and pale yellow, single and double. They are vast ramblers for hot walls, and are followed by another Chinese species or two, *R. laevigata* and its hybrid *R. anemonoides*, or 'Sinica Anemone' and its deeper coloured sport 'Ramona'. At the end of the summer *R. bracteata* flowers, mostly noted for having produced the famous hybrid 'Mermaid'. There are also *Rosa chinensis* and *R. gigantea* but

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these we shall meet again later. These few odd species were all introduced to European cultivation, or flowered for the first time, in the 19th or early 20th centuries, and are therefore comparative newcomers, but any rose garden worthy of the name would not be complete without them.

Practically all other rambling species, hardy in this country, belong to a group known as Synstylae, because the styles in the centre of the flower are united into a column, and are not disposed loosely bunched as in other roses. They may otherwise be called the race of Musk roses. All but one of them, *R. setigera* from North America, have flowers of white or cream, are extremely sweetly scented, and are scattered, other than *R. setigera*, through the Old World, from Madeira, North Africa, Europe, Turkey, Syria to Afghanistan, and away to North India, the Himalayas, China, Formosa, Korea and Japan. Many of the Chinese species, *RR. filipes, brunonii, helenae, longicuspis, rubus*, and *soulieana* are superb for flinging over overgrown hedgerows and into small and large trees. One often reads the misguided advice of planting them to grow over old fruit trees. When I tell you that some of them can produce shoots 25 ft long in one season, that *R. rubus* and *R. longicuspis* quite easily will cover a 30-ft tree — envelop it in fact — and that the original plant of *R. filipes* 'Kiftsgate', named after the garden of that name in Gloucestershire, is now some 100 ft x 50 ft on the ground and ascends over 40 ft into a copper beech, you will realize how circumspect we have to be before recommending them for the average garden. They are all superbly beautiful if you have room for them. They all flood the garden with fragrance from their innumerable flowers at midsummer, but we need not concern ourselves further with them today.

The other species of the Synstylae have special characters and most have entered considerably into the hybridized roses of today. First let us dispose of two Europeans, *R. arvensis* and *R. sempervirens.* The first is Shakespeare's musk rose and is easily recognized in England by its long trailing purplish shoots, and clusters of white flowers which do not open until *R. canina*, the Dog Briar, goes out of flower. *R. sempervirens* is a rather tender rambler from S. Europe and North Africa, with shiny evergreen leaves. Funnily enough some roses raised in Ayrshire, Scotland, from seeds sent from North America supposedly of *R. arvensis*

c. 1820, resulted in a little race of roses springing up, and these, coupled with some from France raised from *R. sempervirens* constituted almost the only ramblers which were grown in the mid 19th century gardens. Among them are such charmers as 'Dundee Rambler' and 'Adélaide d'Orléans', the well-known 'Félicité et Perpétue' and the extraordinary 'Ayrshire Splendens'. I say extraordinary because this rose has an almost unique fragrance, found to a certain extent in the related *R. ruga,* of Myrrh. Since no true species has this fragrance I conclude it is the product of hybridity, like a new colour. Strangely it is found in one old rose 'Belle Amour', and in the newer 'Constance Spry', 'Pink Chiffon' and one or two more.

A fact which I should perhaps have mentioned earlier is the curious character of the perfume of Synstylae roses. Unlike most other roses, it emanates from the stamens, not the petals, and floats away on the air — these roses are not "fast of their smell" as Sir Francis Bacon had it. This free fragrance is of inestimable benefit in the garden, and you will see how it crops up in hybrid roses throughout their long history.

Now let us look at a little family tree showing how we think our modern roses grew out of prehistoric hybrids between a few species, natives of countries bordering the Mediterranean. *R. phoenicea* and *R. moschata* are both Synstylae roses, so you see we should have been nowhere without the influence of this group. They bring far-flung fragrance to *R. gallica* and *R. canina* which do not have it. *R. phoenicea* we can leave alone, since, apart from its vast potential in the production of the summer Damask rose, it is scarcely hardy with us and is seldom grown. We are left, therefore with *Rosa moschata,* the Musk Rose; also with two Far Eastern species *R. multiflora* and *R. wichuraiana.* It is difficult to foresee what our roses today would have been like without their influence — their fragrance, their clusters of flowers, and their lax growth, producing as they did all the rambling roses, and influencing the Floribundas and others. Of these four *R. phoenicea* and *R. multiflora* produce flowers at midsummer only, like the rest of the Synstylae, whereas *R. moschata* and *R. wichuraiana* start flowering later, and continue into the autumn.

Before continuing with our historical survey let us look a little more closely at *R. moschata,* the Musk rose of the ancients. In early days, hundreds of years ago, the extract Musk, from the

little Musk Deer of Asia, was a much prized fragrance, of piercing sweetness, and the scent of the Musk rose was of similar quality. It used to be mentioned in old books but had become practically extinct in British gardens until a few years ago when I rediscovered it in the late E. A. Bowles' garden and also at Levens Hall, Cumbria.

It is perhaps the least lax of the Synstylae, and ascends, with support, to a height of 8-10 ft and used to be much prized as a rose for covering bowers together with honey-suckle — and small wonder, too. It produces both single and double flowers from the same plant, from August onwards.

Now we must go in imagination to ancient China where for hundreds of years certain roses had been grown, hybrids derived from two lax growing natives — *R. chinensis* and *R. gigantea.* Somehow these two, natives of Central China and South West China and Burma respectively, had come together and produced some hybrids, of which four reached Europe nearly 200 years ago. *R. gigantea* is not reliably hardy in this country, but grows at Mount Stewart, Northern Ireland; *R. chinensis* itself is not in cultivation. To the old European roses these Chinese hybrids brought true crimson and pale yellow colourings and the propensity to flower from summer onwards. Also the yellowish ones, owing their colour to *R. gigantea*, had a distinctive odour, like that of a freshly opened packet of China tea. What more natural then in Europe than that hybrids should be encouraged — I will not say "made" since artificial hybridization was not understood until later — between them and the roses like *R. moschata* and the Autumn Damask?

This is exactly what did happen. First there was the Noisette rose, presumed a hybrid between the pink China rose 'Old Blush China' and *R. moschata.* The second generation produced 'Blush Noisette' which flowers continuously. In due course hybrids occurred between the yellowish China roses and the results were the yellowish tea-scented Noisettes. Among the most famous and ancient are 'Lamarque' and 'Desprez à Fleur Jaunes', both raised nearly 150 years ago, 'Devoniensis' (1838), 'Céline Forestier', (1842), 'Niphetos' (1843), 'Gloire de Dijon' (1853), 'Maréchal Niel (1864), and 'Alister Stella Gray' (1894). Thus yellowish, large flowered, repeat flowering, fragrant climbing roses were well on the way, in advance of all other colours but they need the

protection of warm walls. They were followed by two climbing sports 'Lady Hillingdon' and 'Mrs. Herbert Stevens' (1922). All of these have the fascinating, elusive tea-scent.

The two Synstylae species from the Far East, *R. multiflora* and *R. wichuraiana,* did not reach Europe until the closing years of the 19th century. They have had a very marked effect on hybridized roses. *R. multiflora* bears its flowers in considerable clusters, as its name suggests, but we need to note its tremendous influence first in producing dwarf hybrids which were — and still are — amazingly prolific and continuous in flower, the Polypoms or Dwarf Polyanthas. These, hybridized later with Hybrid Teas, produced the Floribundas. These are not our concern today. But around 1900 a rose garden would not have been complete without its pergolas and arches covered with ramblers such as 'Blush Rambler' (1903) and 'Goldfinch' (1907), both excessively fragrant, and the double scentless crimson Japanese hybrid 'Turner's Crimson Rambler' so much a landmark in strongly coloured ramblers. Though they and their relatives and derivatives are still found in old gardens, they were soon neglected for the hybrids of *R. wichuraiana.* This I find difficult to understand. Apart from more glossy leaves they showed little if any advantage over the hybrids of *R. multiflora* — they flowered at the same time or a trifle later, likewise suffered Mildew, and many were nearly or quite scentless. 'Dorothy Perkins', 'Excelsa', 'Hiawatha', 'Sanders' White Rambler' and 'Violette' all saw the light in the early years of this century.

But here I am on difficult ground. The botanists are not unanimous about the status of *R. wichuraiana.* It is now considered to be a variety of *R. luciae,* while the rather tender version of *R. wichuraiana* which we used to know as *R. luciae* is now designated *R. luciae luciae.* Be this as it may, it so happened that another series of rambling roses was evolved in the same early years of this century, using *R. luciae* and various China × Tea hybrids. The results are totally distinct. They are typified by 'Albéric Barbier', 'Auguste Gervais', 'Alexandre Girault', 'François Juranville', 'May Queen' and 'Gerbe Rose'. They have a much more branching habit, mostly very shiny foliage, and long buds opening to large, double, flat flowers. The Tea ancestry invades their fragrance and produces a clear scent of green apples, and their colours verge mostly towards yellowish tones. Moreover

they mostly produce late flowers after the main crop. 'Albertine', 'Jersey Beauty' and 'Emily Gray' are exceptions to this rule.

'Paul's Scarlet Climber' may be mentioned here. It is in a separate category altogether, is bunch flowered and seldom produces later blooms, unlike 'Paul's Perpetual White'. Thus are the brothers William and George Paul, so famous as nurserymen in their day, immortalized in these seedlings; 'Paul's Lemon Pillar' should join them — it has never been surpassed for size of bloom and leaf. Others of this type — once flowering, but large flowered are 'Mme Gregoire Stachelin', 'Easlea's Golden Rambler', 'Breeze Hill' and 'Cupid'.

Thus it will be seen that until about 1914 a considerable race — or races — of rambling roses had accumulated and much was made of them. Coming at a time of formal elegance, when arches and pergolas, swags, trellis and weeping standards were very much in vogue, they influenced the design of rose gardens considerably, and are in special evidence at the Roseraie de l'Hay, near Paris. Indeed no climbing plants today offer quite so much in so special a way; I hope that their flowering season may be extended by more varieties like the old Noisette 'Aimée Vibert' (1828) and 'Phyllis Bide' (1923) and the newer 'Crimson Shower' which are all at their best in August.

I need not remind you that the Hybrid Teas had been coming into their own during this same period, and that around 1900 the Austrian Briar, *Rosa foetida,* became fused with them, and that rose colouring, hitherto from white, pink, mauve, crimson, and maroon with an admixture of soft yellows and pale coppery tints, developed the dazzling colours of today. One direct result of *R. foetida* was 'Lawrence Johnston' (1923). The bush Hybrid Teas occasionally produced climbing sports. It seems to be an unwritten rule that dwarf sports of once-flowering ramblers tend to be perpetual-flowering, such as 'Little White Pet' a sport of 'Félicité et Perpétue' and 'The Fairy' a sport of 'Lady Godiva' whereas climbing sports of perpetual flowering bushes tend to produce a big summer crop and perhaps only one small crop later. Thus it was with Bourbon sport of 1893, 'Souvenir de la Malmaison' — and the climbing Hybrid Teas such as the world famous climbing forms of 'Mme Caroline Testout' (1901), 'Mme Abel Chatenay' (1917), 'Château de Clos Vougeot' (1920), 'Mme Butterfly' (1926), 'Etoile de Hollande' (1931), and many more. The most popular rose today, 'Peace', is lamentably sparse

flowering in its climbing sport. They are vigorous gawky plants, most appreciated out of a bedroom window, like the crimson maroon 'Guinée'.

Repeat-flowering climbing roses were being raised however. In 1868 thornless 'Zéphirine Drouhin' was raised, to be followed by its lighter coloured sport 'Kathleen Harrop' in 1919. The clear coloured and fragrant 'Lady Waterlow' appeared in 1903 and has not been surpassed in any way. We have also 'Dream Girl' (1944), 'Parade' (1953) and 'Nymphenburg' (1954). I have a great respect and liking for the first and last of these three. They are so fragrant and the flowers nod, which I always consider to be an essential in climbing roses, however heretical that may be thought in these days when the general desire seems to be to have stiff, erect stalks. This is why I said that climbing Hybrid Teas are best enjoyed out of a bedroom window. Least of all are they suitable for arches; their growth is not only insufficiently pliable, but to see all the flowers pointing up to the sky is ridiculous.

One of the most popular of modern-style climbing roses is 'New Dawn' which originated as a repeat flowering sport of 'Dr. Van Fleet' in 1930. The most important factor in modern times was the raising of 'Max Graf' in 1919 by Herr Kordes in Germany, a cross between *R. rugosa* and *R. wichuraiana.* In itself this was not of great importance, but in the early 1940s 'Max Graf' very cleverly managed to turn itself into a new species by doubling its chromosomes. This enabled Kordes to use this rose to make crosses with other roses and produced plants of great hardiness, bright colouring and repeat flowering. Some famous varieties are 'Karlsruhe', 'Marigold' and 'Leverkusen'; these have been joined by roses from other raisers such as 'Danse du Feu', 'Golden Showers', 'Handel', 'Pink Perpetue', 'Schoolgirl' and others. These are all repeat flowerers, achieving 6-9 ft. or so, and thus suitable for our smaller gardens. 'Aloha' and 'Altissimo' are even more bushy and are perhaps better classed as tall shrub roses.

There is no doubt that the most beautiful way of growing roses of lax habit, whether we call them ramblers or climbers, is when they have been trained up a support — wall or fence, shrub or tree — and then allowed to hang naturally down. Whatever colour or form we prefer, we can with ease achieve this, and if my photographs have brought this thought home to you I at least shall feel this little talk has been worth while.

Climbing Miniature Roses

Florence Gahagan
Mini Rose Nursery, Guelph, Ontario

Miniature rose climbers were introduced in America in 1940 with the parent and grandparent plant of more than 65% of our present day hybridized mini-climbers. This plant, Zee, was a cross with the later registered, Carolyn Dean, a rambler, and Tom Thumb, a 1936 Miniature Rose.

To get more of these little climbers it took a lot of thought and many disappointing experiments before success was finally achieved. Pink Cameo, a 1954 climber was the first truly everblooming climber offered to the public and still holds top place for performance. Her beautiful, medium pink buds are a delight in the garden, in the home or on the show table. We all thank Ralph Moore for this one especially.

At present we have whites, yellows, pinks, reds, orange blends and bicolors. There are: beautifully formed tea rose shapes; fascinating singles with bursts of tiny stamens highlighting their open blooms; and eye-catching cascading or hanging basket types with their apple-blossoms, tiny puffs, and striking shades.

The interesting aspect with miniature climbers is that you may have or make almost any shape you desire. The taller ones may fan out over a 3′-4′ (90-120cm) trellis, stretch out along a 3′ (90cm) fence or form a pillar about a post. Just nip the canes, arrange and anchor them to fit the space available. The medium height plants are nice on a low fence or fan about 2′-3′ (60-90cm) and may be trained as an espalier. Some of the smaller climbers will stand alone with gracefully arching branches while others need some support depending upon their individual characteristics and environment. The prostrate, hanging and rambler types need training and a little more careful pruning as the more laterals you develop the more bloom you will have. These may be grown in baskets, as ground cover, in elevated planters and cascading over walls provided the wall area has enough sun but is cool enough so as not to encourage a summer dormancy period. Wooden walls are the best for roses.

Hanging basket miniatures are much nicer from the second year on as mature plants. For this reason, try to start them either in the garden or in the house as just a pot plant for winter. Pay special attention to early pruning and training as you will need at least 3 shoots, so start nipping to force new canes. As these canes lengthen try to keep them as uniform as possible not only in length but in placement. Use U-shaped wires to anchor these in position until they become settled. Beginning in the spring season, repot these plants into your larger containers (the ones from the garden as soon as possible) and start your arch training. S-shaped wires that will hang on the canes by one end and will hold a fishing sinker on the other, work well. Once the canes have become established, these weights may be removed. Regular shaping is a "must".

Climbing miniature roses are not large enough to compete with many of our garden plants and with this in mind, it is necessary to plan their location carefully. These tiny beauties are conversation pieces, and because of their long blooming season are certainly worth the little time it takes to plan an area for them.

The taller ones do nicely on 3-3½′ (1 metre) trellis or fences at the back of the patio beds or as low dividers between sections of your yard. They also can be trained as pillars on poles for bird feeders, on name-and-number signposts at the front, or up the sunny side uprights of your shade area. This size and the medium climbing miniatures make a striking background for a rockery of miniature roses. Try these also in wooden or double walled planters, tubs and urns. Small miniature climbers will stand alone or can be trained into 12″-15″ (30-37cm) globes and make fascinating borders and hedges. The hanging basket types will be your pride and joy on the verandah, on the patio, or in pedestal-like planters in the yard. Just be sure to use a wetting agent in the soil or use a mulch to keep them moist and as cool as possible. The small amounts of growing medium in suspension will dry out very quickly in the sun. Do take care.

In the fall of the year these *potted* miniature climbers will need to be protected if you cannot take them indoors. Wrap the canes together in burlap and secure them. Remove the plant from the container and, depending on your winter weather, heel it in well or bury it completely like a tree rose. In the spring as soon as the ground permits, these plants should be lifted, potted and

taken inside to a cold location (4-8°C/38-46°F). Once the plant shows growth it may be moved to a warmer but still cool location until it is time to go outside again. Plants grow much larger inside than they do in the gardens so keep them cool.

Miniature rose climbers require the same care as all roses. The canes need to be protected in winter and, again depending upon your area, will need one of these: 1. Remove them from their supports, place the canes on the ground and cover them well with leaves. 2. Bundle them in burlap, secure well and then cover with leaves. 3. Bundle them in burlap, lay them on the ground and hill them over with soil. Just a word of caution. Keep the burlap job until after the mice have already found their winter homes!

Growing miniature roses indoors is a real challenge but growing climbing miniature roses indoors can be a very pleasant experience if you are able to set the stage. Temperature is the first consideration as root growth does best at low heat — at night 50-60°F (10-16°C) — by day 60-75°F (16-24°C). They will tolerate higher temperatures but will perform better with decidedly cooler nights. Heat will encourage more rapid growth and that leads to light balance. Normally these climbers need at least half a day of full sun or 14 hours of concentrated artificial light at close range. When the air is warm and the light is low the plants will have a tendency to grow long and lean. By increasing the light you will keep the plants lower and stockier with more blooms. This balance is essential with indoor climbers as they naturally reach and would lose their short internodes and concentration of blooms. Don't think for a moment that an extra pinch of fertilizer will fatten them up or make them greener in low light. That is the time to hold back a little on their diet if you cannot give them more light. Humidity is another "must" for our climbing indoor roses. Somehow there must be a 40-60 range available. This can be done in a few ways depending upon whether your plants are in an upstairs planter or in the basement. You lucky ones with your hobby greenhouses will have this easy. Misting regularly is the first suggestion, if you can in your particular location. If not, take the plant to the kitchen basin and give it a semi-weekly shower with the vegetable sprayer especially on the under-side of the leaves. Covering the soil with Saran or Handi-Wrap will keep the soil in the pot as it is inverted. This not only

MISS ALL-AMERICAN BEAUTY (Hybrid Tea)
(Meilland '68)

helps with the moisture but also keeps the spider mites away. Stones partially covered with water in the saucers under the plants or dressed up containers of water close to the plants will help to hold the line. Cold drafts are about the last consideration and you will find our mini-climbers much happier without them and that will also include a direct blast from the air conditioners. They definitely need air circulation and a tiny fan can handle that.

The popular and easier to get miniature climbers are: *Cl. Cinderella* — a sport of Cinderella and also a good bloomer, compact, double white, small bloom and foliage; *Dew Drops* — unregistered hanging basket or ground cover rose, double white, small foliage; *Cl. Jackie* — strong growing, ivory white double, prolific bloomer early in the season; *Papoose* — white, single, small, for baskets or ground cover; *Happenstance* — not registered, large, single, yellow flower with beautiful stamens and small foliage; *Little Showoff* — tall, double, yellow blend, medium to large foliage, pointed buds; *Fairy Princess* — the smallest climber, has beautiful pink buds, close internodes and is a challenge to anyone who has clipper-happy hands and artistic ideas (try making her into an espalier); *Hi Ho* — is deep pink, H.T. buds, fairly large foliage and beautiful for corsages; *Pink Cameo* — medium pink, semi double, H.T. buds, excellent for show; *Madelyn Lang* — deep pink, double, dark green glossy foliage, stands alone to 2′ (60 cm) or grows to 4′ (120 cm) when supported; *Red Wand* — deep pink, double globular buds, tall; *Little Girl* — a double, multipurpose (bush/pillar/climber) miniature in pink blend, continuous bloomer, long strong stems, pointed buds and ever so useful in arrangements; *Sugar Elf* — basket type, pink blend, open blooms like apple-blossoms; *Magic Dragon* — dark red, double, medium-short pointed buds, clustered blooms which last extremely well; *Red Cascade* — the most beautiful dark red prostrate climber, small pointed buds, everblooming small leathery foliage, excellent in baskets, over walls and as ground cover; *Candy Cane* — a conversation-piece in red and white stripes, semi double, loose clusters, profuse bloomer, especially if you keep the leaders nipped to force the laterals; try this one trained horizontally along a fence; *Red Germain* — red blend, double, long pointed buds, continuous bloom, well branched and bushy, good for hedges and baskets; *Cl. Baby Darling* — orange blend, small long pointed buds, small foliage, intermittent blooming, tall, re-

quires tipping to control the growth; *Orange Elf* — an orange blend, medium grower, has beautiful buds that open semi-double and lighter.

Miniature rose climbers, like all other roses, will vary according to the clones, temperature, soil, general care and training. In Ontario we may have one height and one behavior and in other parts of Canada, U.S.A., Europe, England or Australia, the performance could be entirely different. All in all, these little darlings can be a most delightful part of gardens from the very formal to the tiny balcony plantings. Be careful! Once you have had the pleasure of their acquaintance you may never be able to part.

A ROSE

Blown in the morning, thou shalt fade ere noon.
What boots a life which in such haste forsakes thee?
Thou'rt wondrous frolic, being to die so soon,
And passing proud a little colour makes thee.
If thee thy brittle beauty so deceives,
Know then the thing that swells thee is thy bane;
For the same beauty doth, in bloody leaves,
The sentence of thy early death contain.
Some clown's coarse lungs will poison thy sweet flower,
If by carless plough thou shalt be torn;
And many Herods lie in wait each hour
To murder thee as soon as thou art born—
Nay, force thy bud to blow—their tyrant breath
Anticipating life, to hasten death!

Sir Richard Fanshawe

Growing Climbing Roses in Canada: a Symposium

On the principle that the experience of others under similar conditions provides one of the most valuable means of learning and so in turn encourages emulation, if not experimentation, we contacted a number of our Regional Directors and asked them to contribute an article on the growing of climbing roses. The response confirmed what many of our readers will already have guessed, that with the exception of British Columbia and Southern Ontario, there are easier and more rewarding species to grow than climbers. For those of you fortunate enough to live in either of these regions, the climber offers yet another dimension in the world of roses. For those less fortunate and who perhaps are looking for a challenge, we can think of no greater test of ingenuity, dedication and sheer determination as the relevant reports will indicate.

VANCOUVER, B.C. — *C. D. Yeomans*

Hybrid teas belong in the cutting garden, hidden away with the vegetables, but shrub roses and climbers ornament a well landscaped garden. Climbers can be grown on high or low fences as screens, on pillars as accent points, over arches or pergolas as a garden feature, up trees to surprise visitors, or against a warm wall to provide those eagerly awaited first roses of the year. There are climbers to suit all situations and all tastes. In our climate we can grow all but the most tender ones without any special protection. 'Adelaide D'Orleans' makes an excellent screen on a high fence. It is derived from *R. sempervirens* and its foliage is almost evergreen. Its lateral branches hang down so as to make a curtain of foliage. For three weeks in the summer it is a wall of pink buds and white semi-double flowers. It is very vigorous and requires an annual trim to keep it within bounds. For a mound over

a low fence one could use the other *sempervirens* hybrid in cultivation 'Félicité et Perpétue', or one of the *wichuraiana* climbers: 'Albéric Barbier', 'Albertine' or 'City of York', four fine roses, spectacular at mid-summer and all three very fragrant. Also suitable for low fences are the more exuberant hybrid perpetuals such as 'Ferdinand Pichard' (striped pink on crimson), 'Reine des Violettes' (smoky mauve), 'Souvenir du Dr. Jamain' (velvety plum red), 'Frau Karl Druschki', or one of the modern restrained shrubby climbers such as 'White Cockade' (small H.T. type white flowers with a cream centre, very fragrant recurrent bloom), 'Aloha' (pink, fragrant, recurrent), 'Dublin Bay' (deep red, recurrent) or 'Cl. Jackie', a climbing miniature (bushy to 9′, yellow buds, creamy starry open flowers, fragrant). Suitable for training on higher fences are the following (all recurrent flowering): 'Dortmund' (*kordesii*; red with a white eye), 'Spectacular', which started life as 'Danse du Feu' (orange red), 'Alister Stella Gray' (a *noisette,* yolk-yellow buds opening to silky cream blooms, very fragrant, best allowed to grow over the top of a tall fence or wall and to hang down on the other side), 'Coral Dawn' (pink, fragrant), 'Colonial White' (white, fragrant, mistakenly sold as 'Sombreuil' in eastern Canada), 'High Noon' (yellow, vigorous and productive, but lanky). Stiff growers with a tendency to flower rather high up, but otherwise excellent climbers are 'Handel' (cream edged with pink), 'Altissimo' (brilliant red with gold stamens) and 'Fred Loads' (pinky orange). Most of the climbing hybrid teas are vigorous and summer flowering with a few blooms later. I am acquainted with 'Cl. Mrs. Sam McGredy' (beautiful but susceptible to blackspot), 'Cl. Etoile de Holland' (fragrant), 'Cl. Shot Silk' (beautiful and has more than the odd bloom after the first flush), 'Cl. Ena Harkness' (the weak necks are an advantage since the flowers look down at you) and 'Guinée' (dark red). Interesting ramblers are 'Amethyste' and 'Violette' and for climbing a tree I have *R. helenae* (yellow buds and fragrant white flowers in summer and red hips in the fall). There are many other climbers, but the above I know and recommend.

Climbers are vigorous plants which thrive in rich soils and should be watered and fed generously. They should be sprayed regularly for the prevention of blackspot, mildew and rust. It is an indication of the effectiveness of modern sprays that blackspot

in my garden is almost entirely confined to the tops of tall climbers where the spray presumably does not reach. If grown on a wall they are best on a trellis a little away from the wall. For maximum bloom the main stems should be trained as horizontally as possible; some have very stiff wood so that care has to be taken not to break it. If a rose is grown as a pillar it is a good idea to untie it in the spring and let the stems droop horizontally until growths have started from the eyes along the canes; most of these growths will be flowering shoots, thus ensuring abundant bloom. The pruning of most climbers consists of cutting out diseased, dead and unproductive wood, shortening main canes to keep them within bounds, or to a good lateral, and cutting laterals back to just above the third or fourth eye. This pruning is done in the dormant season, usually on an unpleasant day in January. Sometimes an old cane is pruned low or removed altogether to encourage fresh growth from the base. In the case of ramblers which flower on the previous year's shoots from the base, those shoots are removed (provided there are enough new ones for next year's flowers) in late summer when flowering is over. Climbing hybrid teas should not be pruned hard in their first year; if this is done they may revert to the bush form.

ALBERTA — *Mrs. J. Enns*

CLIMBING ROSES are not too successful in the Alberta Region but we persist in trying with dreams of masses of blooms as per British Columbia. However, our severe winters take their toll. Climbers must be taken down from their trellises and laid along the ground before covering. Some of us have had success with the hardier stock using insulation batts. The usual well-known climbers do not bloom as they should even if they survive the winter.

The most successful have been the Kordes climbers. We have one which sports the name of Kordes Red, a single of a lovely bright red shade. Our usual summers bring out lovely large sprays but this year bloom was very sparse. Another member of the Calgary Rose Society has a beautiful climber, Karl Schrue, also from Kordes. This one has been moved several times and persists in blooming no matter what happens to it. It usually grows about eight feet tall and is covered in bloom. It is a pink semi-double. Another friend has a fairly tall climber growing up on his chimney

but he doesn't know its name. He has had it for approximately 20 years. Maybe the heat from the chimney is the answer; anyway it still has lots of bloom late in October.

In talking with another Rose Society member, she informed me that she brought a section of a climber home from B.C. last summer and planted it along her back fence. She carefully covered it with the aforementioned batts, soil and a box. It survived and this past summer it has grown and spread along her fence to quite an extent. However it didn't bloom but it is also a pink and it sounds like a rambler to me.

America has grown well for me this year on the south side of our house, but it still has to survive its first winter. That is the climber situation in this area. We are so envious of those lucky people who can grow and winter them successfully.

MANITOBA — *Mrs. Betty Biddulph/Mr. H. H. Marshall*

Mrs. Biddulph contacted Mr. Marshall at Morden Research Station (Agriculture Canada) and the following is his reply. We think it provides interesting comment on the major problem associated with growing these roses in the more severe climatic regions of the country.

"It is true that my father grew Blaze and American Beauty climbing roses on the south side of his house in Miami (Man.) for a few years before his death in 1967. He was particularly interested in methods of protecting fruit trees in order that tender types could be grown here. He also grew about two cases of peaches one year.

A flexible plant on which buds will tolerate some moisture during the winter can be bent down close to the ground where minimum temperatures can be maintained many degrees above normal air temperatures.

The training and bending down must be done during the summer and fall when the wood is flexible. Covering cannot be added until the weather is very cold but still above temperatures that will kill the plant, say —10°C. This part can be a bit unpleasant.

He used logs and lumps of frozen soil for weights, straw and sheets of plastic for insulation and to exclude wind and excess moisture. This has to be removed rather early in the spring before growth commences, because growth will start under the cover.

Soft white sprouts grown in the dark are very susceptible to injury by cold, wind or sunburn. They also exhaust the plant quickly so that it is unable to recover later when the covering is removed. Sprouts grown in light and cool conditions are remarkably resistant to frost.

I think this system is an interesting challenge to a very enthusiastic gardener but of no value to most people. Timing is very important in covering and uncovering. It may not wait until the football or hockey series ends."

SOUTHERN ONTARIO — *George Magee*

THE USE of climbing roses has changed with smaller lots and more leisure time activities cutting into time available for maintenance of gardens. Weather patterns have also changed giving us a possible long term trend to colder winters, less favourable to the elite in climbing roses. From my own observation these did quite well in Windsor from about 1940 to 1965. Last winter was one of the most severe on record here, and many climbers were badly damaged, but it was only the first of several successively severe winters. Windsor is one of the more favoured sites in southern Ontario for growing the more tender shrubs, including climbing roses, rhododendrons and azaleas, but the trend towards much colder winters has made it unrealistic to plant anything but the hardier climbing roses and similar woody material. For most modern gardens, climbers of moderate growth and everblooming or remontant blooming are most suitable.

My family were keen rose growers in Windsor in the nineteen-twenties and grew quite a few of the popular climbers, most of which are still widely grown. They are "once" bloomers and vigorous growers. Paul's Scarlet was the favourite and Dr. van Fleet, New Dawn, Dr. Huey, Dorothy Perkins, American Pillar and Zéphirine Drouhin come to mind as others that were hardy and vigorous. Mary Wallace was showy but Silver Moon and Mme. G. Staechelin were considered a little tender. The pride and joy of several rosarians then was climbing American Beauty, which had a great show of large, double, deep pink blooms in late June. Unfortunately, they faded badly and didn't drop very cleanly.

The Brownell climbers came later in several shades of yellow and orange and, with hybrid tea form, were admired although

they did not succeed as well as the older climbers in producing the mass bloom that really made the climbing rose a success. Some of these gave a scattering of bloom later in the season. I thought Elegance was the nicest individual bloom, although it was a little tender.

In the years between 1940 and 1960, we had quite a few relatively warm winters and some keen rose growers grew climbing hybrid tea sports. Climbing Crimson Glory and Climbing Mrs. Sam McGredy were the most widely grown and quite successfully except that they were "once" blooming. Mr. Emerson Mitchell, District Director of the C.R.S. for many years, had a collection of climbing hybrid teas and for several seasons he had a great June bloom on Mme. Edouard Herriot, Ville de Paris, Guinée (a black red), Hector Deane and Etoile de Holland among others, all providing blooms much larger than the dwarf form. He laid down a few canes and covered them but felt it wasn't worth the effort because of winter damage at the point of the bend. Glendale was great for him in older climbers as well.

The *Kordesii* climbers and shrubs are a fine addition although some are upright in growth and should be considered shrubs or large growing floribundas. They provide some repeat bloom and are hardy in our area. At present, I think Parkdirektor Riggers and Dortmund are the finest for great display of bloom in June plus disease-resistance and some repeat bloom. Berlin is a good single but rather upright and shrub-like and Hamburger Phoenix is a good crimson and a vigorous climber. Marigold is very hardy but "once" blooming; Heidelburg is truly first-rate with Sympathy even better in June, both bright scarlet.

In the rose garden at Jackson Park, the climbers are on the top rim of the bowl, each enclosed in an aluminum support and completely in the open. They have been very hardy, sometimes more so than when grown in more sheltered private gardens. Some of the others here that I like are Coral Dawn, Danse de Feu, Parade, Pink Perpetue, Handel, Gladiator and Morning Dawn.

In my own garden climbers get little attention, but my favourites are Delbard's single Altissimo, each bloom as beautiful as an orchid; Handel creamy white edged with pink and quite hardy; and miniatures Climbing Jackie, white and floriferous, and Pink Cameo, vigorous and diminutive. Casino and Swan Lake

were fine but cut to the ground by recent winters, and Joseph's Coat is really beautiful but a shrub so far. Coral Satin, hybridized by a Detroit amateur, is too short for a climber but has great colour and hardiness and is free-blooming. Royal Gold is far too tender but springs up each year and sends up fine hybrid tea blooms of rich yellow.

The older, more vigorous, climbing types should be considered as shrubs and will give a fine display in June. The newer, more everblooming kinds chiefly from Kordes and McGredy are generally more restrained in growth and suitable for smaller gardens. Finally, there are a few like Altissimo that are a little more tender but are worth growing for their unique beauty.

In public plantings, the best use of the new repeat blooming climbers and shrubs would seem to be as a background, as in Jackson Park, with open vase-like supports and with the bushes well pruned and under control. The old public plantings used vigorous "once" bloomers along fences and they were very effective. In fact, as far as public plantings are concerned, the newer repeat bloomers do not bloom often enough after the June bloom to make much difference in considering what to plant. In private gardens where space and maintenance have to be considered, the newer types particularly *Kordesii* are more resistant to disease, and come in a great variety of colours with many of fine hybrid tea bud form. They are most suitable for background and accents in the garden and should be grown more widely than they appear to be from my own observation.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND — *Mrs. C. Ings*

Rose growing on Prince Edward Island is a real challenge. Each year we suffer losses regardless of how carefully our roses are tended and put to bed for the winter. I personally feel that our long, cold and wet springs, with freezing and thawing, cause most of the problems. However, regardless of losses, rose growers replace plants and carry on.

Climbing roses have been more successful for me. A Blaze has been growing on the east end of our house for seventeen years, and five Galway Bay in company with Jackmanii Climatis for eight years on the south side.

Care

About December 1st all branches are untied from the trellis

and wrapped in canvas which is tied and anchored to the ground with heavy U-shaped wires. I make sure they are anchored very securely to avoid any movement by wind or snow etc. A generous application of mulch is placed around the base of the plant and secured by boughs. My neighbours' Christmas trees are collected and placed closely around the covered roses to encourage snow protection.

Roses are left covered till approximately May 20th. I resist the temptation to uncover any earlier because I feel they are safer covered than being subjected to freezing and thawing temperatures. When uncovered the mulch that protected them during winter is lightly spaded in along with additional well-rotted manure and a small application of bone meal. After tying, pruning of old, dead, or weak vines, all branches are carefully sprayed with a fungicide. About June 15th and July 15th an application of RX-20 is applied. A regular spray program is followed till bedtime in late fall.

To prepare a bed for a new climber, the ground is spaded to a depth of two or more feet and generous amounts of compost and well-rotted manure are added and a small application of bonemeal. A regular spray program is followed till bedtime in the fall. I do not fertilize too heavily the first year.

Each year I have been well rewarded with blooms. The Galway Bay blooms from the end of July till late in the fall, and is a very attractive combination with Jackmanii Clematis. In fact, this fall there were a number of half-open blooms on the day I tied them up for winter.

Palmerston North
The Rose City of New Zealand

S. H. Nelson
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In New Zealand it is difficult to zero in on one particular plant because the natural and urban landscapes in the Palmerston North area are a horticulturist's paradise with their ever unfolding parade of blossoms all year long. Accordingly, it was with some hesitation that I accepted an invitation to write something on roses in New Zealand.

Fortunately, my wife and I are enjoying a sabbatical leave in Palmerston North and it seems a most appropriate centre from which to write a rose article. After all, it is the Rose City of New Zealand. Although as this article is being prepared the roses are just starting to bloom, it is easy to visualize the impact of roses for the coming summer. They are everywhere.

Urban landscaping is quite different in New Zealand with most of the holdings having fences around the front and many of these are high and solid. Yet a peek through the gateways yields vistas of well-kept plantings where roses have a prominent place in beds or outlining driveways. Low standards seem popular although bushes and climbers are also used. Because of the high winds, the standards tend to be budded lower than in many other countries and I have been told that less climbers are being used because of smaller lots and a move away from high fences to support and protect them.

Although roses play an important role in the public gardens and parks in the city, attention has to be focused on the International Test Garden and the Dugald MacKenzie Rose Garden on the edge of the Esplanade which is a beautiful informal plantation of trees and shrubs with winding pathways along the Manawatu River. These gardens are maintained by the Department of

Parks and Reserves, City of Palmerston North. I am indebted to Mr. John Bolton, the Director, and Mr. Charles Osborne, Assistant to the Director and the rosarian on staff, for the time and information so freely given.

The International Test Garden was started in 1969 and is claimed to be the only one in the Southern Hemisphere. It is a two-year trial with a trial being planted every year. Although there have been as high as 150 varieties planted in the early catch-up years, the more recent trials have been lower in number, i.e. 57 in 1975, 83 in 1976, and 105 in 1977. There is no charge for the entries and the rose plants are supplied by nurseries and agents representing world-wide interests. Of course, the local New Zealand rose breeders are very keen and they also contribute entries, but these must be assessed and screened by the consultant rosarian from the local society before they are accepted into the trial. Except for climbers where two plants are used, six of each variety are planted. Over 800 varieties have been or are being tested to date. As an example of the types there were 40 hybrid teas, 40 floribundas, 14 miniatures, 7 climbers and 4 shrub roses planted in the last trial.

Judging is carried out by 16 judges in groups of four so that every judge is in the Test Garden once a month. Judging is done every week from November to mid-April in the first year and October to March in the second year. For all the varieties obtaining an average score of 70 points over the two years, a Certificate of Merit is awarded by the Rose Trial Committee on behalf of the New Zealand Rose Council. Where superb excellence warrants them, special awards are available. There are the Gold Stars of the South Pacific; one each for hybrid tea and floribunda types. The award was not made for the hybrid tea types last year. The second award is the Silver Star of the City of Palmerston North for roses bred by New Zealand amateurs. Again, it was not awarded last year.

The International Test Garden is located at the edge of the Dugald MacKenzie Rose Garden which was established in 1965 and later dedicated to Mr. Dugald MacKenzie, the previous Director of Parks and Reserves, City of Palmerston North. The garden is formal with the focal point being a fountain garden. This is reached from the main gates through arbors of climbing roses. The fountain garden is delicately off-centre and, with a

The Fountain Garden: Dugald MacKenzie Rose Garden, Palmerston North, N.Z.

The Pergola: Dugald MacKenzie Rose Garden, Palmerston, N.Z.

pathway lined with pyramid trellises of climbers, serves as the central core of the garden. It is the hub to the rest of the garden and the beds radiate out from this off-set centre and, in a sort of sun-dial effect, to a much greater distance in one direction than the other. Again the beds are not in rows, but are off-set as more space becomes available farther from the hub. Each bed is uniform in size and contains from 23 to 27 plants depending on their growth habit. The beds are labelled and in all there are some 7,000 rose plants in the garden. The gardens are so striking even in lay-out that two couples from Saskatchewan visiting us recently, each used a roll of film and the plants were not even in bloom.

Although I have mentioned gates, the rose garden is accessible at many points on foot through the surrounding ornamental plantings. A very important feature of the garden is the fact that it is so laid out that cars can be taken into the garden. This privilege is restricted to handicapped people, but arrangements can be made with the rosarian and normally he personally conducts the visit in off-peak periods.

Preparing this short article has given me a chance to meet some of the New Zealand rosarians and the promise of meeting more as the summer progresses. It was particularly pleasant to chat with Mrs. F. Morrah who is Secretary of the International Test Garden Committee and to whom I am indebted for the photographs.

In Defence of the English Box

R. D. Squires
Royal National Rose Society

When the editor first suggested this theme for my contribution I immediately thought that I should not defend but praise the English box. Undoubtedly box classes at British rose shows remain very popular amongst the dedicated and regular exhibitors; indeed the popularity has increased quite considerably during the past ten years or so. More and more are joining the 'box brigade' because of the additional challenge of growing and presenting blooms of the highest quality. Further, the popularity of this type of exhibit does not finish with the exhibitors. At any of our rose shows the viewing public will be found congregating in two places, either around the new varieties on the impressive trade displays or around the boxes of 12 or 24 specimen blooms. The media have also recently focussed attention on this form of exhibit. The B.B.C. television service have just screened a 40 minute programme on the Great Manchester Show and the biggest percentage of time was devoted to showing the box class from pruning time, right through growing, staging, judging and viewing. I hope the film becomes a British export — you will all be enthralled and possibly become 'box' addicts!

I will make just a few admissions before I go further. Boxes were the first means of displaying blooms in the days when the great Dean Hole, D'Ombrain and Mawley were first popularising the exhibition of our beloved flower. The reasons were two-fold. Firstly it was an ideal way of presenting blooms which had weak necks and stems. Secondly the carriage of boxes on the rail and coachways of the late 19th century was far safer than large earthenware vases. Dean Hole in his 'A Book about Roses' devoted more than 10 pages to the showing and staging of boxes. A lot of the theories and points which he raised in 1896 are still valid and acceptable today. There is a faction among rose-lovers which is still anti-box, and which says that roses should be displayed naturally with stem and foliage. Of course there must be

facilities for these types of exhibits but to say that boxes are ugly and incorrect is completely wrong. In most instances I find that these critics completely miss the point and indeed misrepresent the purpose of box classes at modern rose shows in Britain. Why boxes are considered to be artificial by some is not at all clear to me. The whole object of the box exhibit is the suppression of decoration with the focus of attention entirely on the blooms — just as a jeweller will focus attention on his diamonds by displaying them on black velvet! By presenting blooms in this way their virtues are evident to all, judges and public alike, but more important their imperfections become more evident and consequently the challenge is there for the exhibitor who seeks, but never attains, perfection.

When roses are staged in vases or bowls it is so much easier to hide the weaker bloom or blooms, so much easier to place the bloom with the defective petal in such a position that it will be less noticeable to the judges and, maybe, invisible to the public who are not in a position to remove a vase for closer inspection. This is not so with boxes, in which the blooms are set before all in a way which invites close and critical appraisal.

Whenever a new hybrid tea is discussed amongst exhibitors almost invariably the first question asked is, "Will it make a box-bloom?" By that inference a box-bloom must be just that bit special, from the point of size, form and substance, even over the blooms and varieties used regularly in classes for specimen blooms in vases. The quality of bloom sought to produce a good box, be it for 6, 12, 18 or 24 blooms is such that it is common knowledge both amongst exhibitors and visitors, that the best blooms from our gardens are retained for these exhibits. Consequently, after viewing varieties shown at their ultimate potential, others are encouraged to raise their own efforts to produce the same size and quality from the same varieties in their own gardens.

Let us view the box through the eyes of the show officials and exhibitors. Variety is the spice of life and also the spice of rose shows, and the shows would not be nearly as interesting if all exhibits were of one form. So, the single stem or bloom of miniature, the spray of floribunda, the inflorescence of grandiflora, the single bloom and multi-bloom vases of hybrid tea and the bowls of antique roses all have a place, so why not boxes of specimen blooms grown to their full potential? After all, what

LANCOME (Hybrid Tea)
(Delbard '74)

does the public pay to see? The blooms of course. In fact not many (if any) come to see stems or foliage. Just walk around a show and the only comments you will hear about the foliage of 'Pink Favourite' or the stems of 'Wendy Cussons' will come from fellow exhibitors. British rose shows would not be the same without the eternal arguments which go on between the two factions. . . . "They are old fashioned" from one side. . . . "They take a hell of a lot of growing and a hell of a lot of staging" from the other. But what is old fashioned in showing modern varieties of rose in any form?

It is interesting to live through the pre-show days and hours of a box exhibitor, to try to capture the joys and tribulations. Our intrepid rosarian will spend endless days and sleepless nights protecting his precious blooms from rain, wind, sunlight and all known enemies of the rose. He will go to sleep not counting sheep, but planning his exhibit. . . . " 'Red Devil' will be top left, next to it will be 'Royal Highness', below it 'Ernest H. Morse' — No, that's no good! Let's start again with half a dozen 'Admiral Rodney'." He will awake with thoughts on timing . . . not if he is late for work, but, should he put a woollen tie on those large 'Fred Gibson'? Should he put a transparent shade over 'Embassy' to hurry them along, or should he give them a good watering? Should he cut those 'Grandpa Dickson' and place them in the freezer? So it goes on until all are eventually cut and ready for transport to the show. He selects maybe 18 likely blooms for the box of 12, the most promising of which are placed in their respective tubes and the spares in a reserve box. The deep lids are secured in position as added protection during transportation and to keep the inquisitive eyes of his opponents away from them for a while longer. We arrive at the show and select a quiet spot to prepare. A few vases to stage first — they are easy — a few reeds or a block of water-retaining Oasis in the vases first, select the blooms and in they go — now let's get down to the real business. He looks at the likely 12 and decides that a couple of them will not be open quite enough at judging time, so a few wedge-shaped polystyrene pellets are inserted here and there between petals to help them along. There is a petal or two on other blooms which requires smoothing with the camel hair brush and a woollen tie that should be loosened. We will leave our expert with his hot coffee whilst we look at other exhibitors. They too are nursing

their blooms through the night and preparing them for the big parade, discarding one here, replacing it with another until there are just 5 minutes to go before the hall is cleared. Then all is frantic action — have all the ties and pellets been removed? It would be tragic to have a good bloom marked down as a bad bloom simply because he did not remove a pellet. Are all the varieties named correctly? When all is done, we retire to the bar or refreshment room where our fellow exhibitors are already forecasting the results. A lot of it is wishful thinking but you can never be quite sure, perhaps their blooms are better than we think.

The judges arrive. "Some good blooms here, Tom." "Yes, but that one is a bit loose in the middle." "These look good, let's point them — 3-2½-3-3-2½-3." . . . and so on. "That's eight 3 pointers and four with 2½, with 3½ points for presentation. Makes judging exciting and worthwhile to get exhibits like this, Bob." Having carried out their duties, the judges retire and the public and exhibitors are admitted. Our friend has a job to get near to his exhibit, but he can see the red First Prize card on display and he says, "Well, all that hard work and worry has been worth it." "Agreed," say the others. "Thank goodness for the box classes."

Yes, the boxes do not require defence but are most surely deserving of praise.

Well so much for the English box, but what about the Canadian or American box? I do not believe that this form of exhibit can ever become as popular on your side of the Atlantic, for two simple reasons. Your growing season or, more accurately, the period between pruning and flowering is such that it does not allow for the slow development of the larger blooms so important in our boxes. Most of us would have the pruning of the heavier petalled varieties (i.e. 'Perfecta', 'Akebono', etc.) well completed before you even think of removing the winter protection and they are aiming for show dates in mid-July, not late June which is your peak flowering time. Also, a normal British summer is not nearly as hot and sunny as Hamilton and Toronto were in June 1977. I am sure that our methods of tying, shading and delaying blooms would not be nearly as successful in your climate. Indeed it would possibly be detrimental to the colour, brilliance and substance of the blooms.

One final point I must make before closing. I hope that I have not given the impression that I consider the box to be superior to other exhibits. My sole aim has been to defend it against ill-informed criticisms and to praise it for its instructional value by its presentation of unadorned perfection.

To all box exhibitors whatever their nationality, I raise my hat. Through hard work, sleepless nights, financial outlay and love of the rose, they present a type of exhibit that must and will stay a big part of the Rose Show scene.

THE ROSE

Once a boy beheld a bright
Rose in dingle growing;
Far, far off it pleased his sight;
Near he viewed it with delight:
Soft it seemed and glowing.
Lo! the rose, the rose so bright,
Rose to brightly blowing!

Spake the boy, "I'll pluck thee, grand
Rose all wildly blowing."
Spake the rose, "I'll wound thy hand,
Thus the scheme thy wit hath planned
Deftly overthrowing."
O! the rose, the rose so grand,
Rose so grandly glowing.

But the stripling plucked the red
Rose in glory growing,
And the thorn his flesh hath bled,
And the rose's pride is fled,
And her beauty's going.
Woe! the rose, the rose once red
Rose once redly glowing.

Johann W. von Goethe
(Translated by J. C. Mangan)

The Rose Gardens of the Botanical Garden The University of British Columbia

Ken Wilson

— Reverie —

On this superb natural site we stand within — "A Cathedral as boundless as our wonder whose Quenchless lamps the sun and moon supply, its choirs the winds and waves, its organ thunder, its dome the sky."

"The sea is His and He made it."

This plaque is dedicated to all who view the wonder and glories of nature from this vantage point.

The Donor 1949.

These plaques located on a low wall, above and overlooking one of the rose gardens, greet all who approach this site from the Main Campus. Here one may stand and dream awhile for this is truly "a superb natural site." A never to be forgotten view on a clear day. The north shore mountains, the Burrard Inlet and Howe Sound. In the background the perennial snow capped peaks of the Tantalus range. Between the trees, perhaps a fleeting glimpse of cruise ships heading for the Pacific, the ferries to Vancouver Island or a tug towing barges northways into the Strait of Georgia. A perfect background to any garden.

Now look five meters below for an overview of the Rose Garden with its 2,000 plants in 245 cultivars displayed on sloping ground facing the northwest. From June to October, a sea of colour with usually a few small, drenched and bedraggled but nevertheless acceptable blooms for Christmas week. In early February perhaps a few centimeters of new growth, in March it's disappeared under the pruner's hand. A distressing and murderous action for the uninitiated to see. They'll die, won't they?

The design layout is unique for a Rose Garden. Its creator, Dr. John W. Neill, describes it as a formalized planting superimposed on a free form design and based on a 76.2 cm grid. The perimeter is lawn, while the gravel pathways which make frequent right angle turns create a maze-like effect within the beds.

One of the first major projects undertaken by the newly established Botanical Garden Department in 1969 was to introduce an educational and test garden aspect. This has been achieved by the yearly planting of one each of twenty to thirty recently introduced cultivars. After two years a larger quantity of the best are purchased and planted for mass effect. This procedure serves a two-fold purpose of giving the public and ourselves a preview of a fairly wide representation of new introductions and avoids the disappointment of planting in quantity a cultivar which ultimately does not perform satisfactorily. A display label with each cultivar gives its name and synonyms, classification, year of introduction, parentage, and awards received.

A detailed record covering flowering dates, blooming period, repeat blooming quality, petal count, height of growth, perfume and disease resistance is used as a basis for reports to the Canadian and American Rose Societies and for the yearly Plant "Info Gram" of Rose Trials and recommended cultivars for the Vancouver Lower Mainland areas.

The Info Gram lists the recommendations by classification within the American colour code designation. It also notes those roses which normally grow more than 1.6 meters high and those hybrid teas and floribundas which are short growing. Other categories listed include very fragrant cultivars, rain-resistant cultivars, disease-resistant cultivars, and cultivars which produce specimen bloom suitable for exhibition. Outstanding roses in any category are starred for easy reference. Included in this category are 'Pascali' and 'Iceberg', 'Grandpa Dickson' and 'City of Leeds', and 'Miss All-American Beauty', the only rose completely resistant to mildew without spraying. In the reds, 'Ernest H. Morse' and 'Europeana' are outstanding. 'Peace' is ever present and 'Bonfire Night' is a must if only because it consistently is the first rose to bloom.

The single type roses give a different form and charm to any rose garden. 'Betty Prior' and 'Nearly Wild' are old but unfailing cultivars while 'Picasso', 'Old Master' and 'Eye Paint' provide a

The Rose Garden looking south towards the Main Campus of the University.

Overview of the U.B.C. Rose Garden looking north.

continuity of bloom and striking colour unequalled by any floribunda.

Additions to an ever-increasing list of recommended cultivars in 1977 are the white H.T. 'Evening Star', the yellow floribunda 'Minigold' and the apricot-orange 'Coventry Cathedral' with 'Vienna Woods' and 'Ludwigshafen am Rhein' in the pink shades. 'Caribia' or 'Harry Wheatcroft' is the only addition to the disease resistant cultivars.

To one side of the main display are a series of beds replicating the design of the main garden but based on a 38.1 cm grid pattern. Here one may see the old favorite miniature roses 'Cinderella', 'Pour Toi', 'Rouletti' and many others competing with the long lasting and striking colours of the recently introduced 'Sun Maid', 'Sheri Anne', 'Starina', 'Windy City', and 'Women's Own', together with a background trellis on which grow the miniature climbers 'Pink Cameo', 'Magic Dragon', and 'Magic Carrousel'.

At the other side of the garden and grouped at the top of the steps leading to Marine Drive are seven pillar roses including the brilliant orange 'Shalom' and 'Westerland'.

Research into some aspect of the cultural methods and techniques is carried out every year. Comparative analysis of the growth and flower production from the use of different fertilizer formulations resulted in the current use of Osmocote. The effect of pruning to different heights showed that by removing only the weak growth and lightly tipping the remaining shoots resulted in the plants blooming up to ten days earlier than those pruned in the normal manner. At least twice the quantity of blooms with no loss of quality was also noted. This treatment was most successful with strong and tall-growing grandifloras and floribundas.

The work in the garden goes on the year round with a few brief exceptions during the winter months. Planting is usually completed by mid-December and the heavy tops pruned off established plants. A dormant spray is applied in February followed by the once a year only application of 14-14-14 Osmocote at the rate of 75 grams per plant. In March, established plants are pruned to about 50 cm high and newly planted to about 15 cm high while miniature roses are clipped with hedge shears.

Fir bark mulch applied after pruning has replaced the traditional rotted manure as a top dressing being more attractive in a

public garden and easier to apply. It does, however, lower the pH factor, necessitating its correction every second year.

Insect and disease pests are as prevalent here as elsewhere in Canada with powdery mildew an ever present problem. Spider mites are also a major pest due in part to our dry summer months and the cover provided by luxuriant foliage produced in the moist spring season.

To round out the rose collection, a new garden in the adjacent Cecil Green Park was established three years ago. In contrast to the main garden, the design is informal with grass walks. A different garden, a restful garden, no dazzling collage of colour but a succession of interesting changes for many months starting in early May with the canary yellow flowers of *Rosa spinosissima* 'Lutea' followed by a succession of bloom and hips. From that time onwards there is always some bloom throughout the summer and fall until the last pink clusters of the hybrid musk 'Ballerina' fade in late December.

To describe a few would be an injustice to all plants in this garden, for each has its own character and beauty. How does one compare the great spray like branches of *R.* 'Nevada' covered with blush tinged single white flowers to the full rich crimson purple of the *R. rugosa* 'Roseraie de L'Hay' or the perfume of the latter to the brilliant red flagon shaped hips of *R. moyesii* 'Geranium' or the distinctive, almost thornless *R. rubrifolia* with its violet coloured shoots and unique glaucous grey-green foliage, to the quilled and quartered petals of *R.* 'Stanwell Perpetual'. Here too are the modern shrub roses including the four recent introductions by Dr. Svejda of the Ottawa Research Station, truly Canadian and worthy of any garden from coast to coast.

As I wandered round this garden today in mid-October, there were flowers and buds on at least 25 different species and hybrids, certainly no omen of the dark and rainy days of winter but rather a harbinger of spring.

The Care and Nurture of a Rose Society

OR

HOW TO PLAN, PRUNE, FEED AND SHOW YOUR ROSE SOCIETY IN ORDER TO MINIMIZE DISEASE AND ENCOURAGE MAXIMUM GROWTH

Colin Lock

The following article is an attempt to give some background to the discussions and arguments which have been considered by the Committee on Constitution of the Canadian Rose Society in their meetings. It is not meant to be an accurate historical record and does not attempt to present the views of that Committee. Necessarily, it reflects the biases of the author who hopes it will invoke comment and a wider knowledge of the problems and workings of the Canadian Rose Society.

What is the Canadian Rose Society? What does it do for Canadian Rosarians? Does it do whatever it does well or badly? Why does it have difficulty growing beyond 1,000 members? Why does it have a turnover of 20% of its members annually? What *should* the Canadian Rose Society do for Canadian Rosarians? If you can answer all these questions correctly, then clearly you are the only person in Canada who can, and I shall be only too pleased to resign as Chairman of the Committee on Constitution in favour of you, since all our problems will be over. In the meantime, I shall address myself to some of these questions in order to show you the problem.

What is the Canadian Rose Society? Members of the Board of Directors, particularly those from Toronto will tell you it is a National Society representing all Canadian Rosarians. People from other parts of the country have said that it is a Toronto Society, which has little interest in other parts of the country. Both groups are wrong. Based on membership statistics, the Canadian Rose Society is primarily an Ontario Society. Numbers differ, but there seems to be a consensus that 25-30% of our Canadian members come from Toronto while about 65-75% of our Canadian members come from Ontario. Now within Ontario, these figures are not unreasonable since Toronto has a population

of about 2,000,000 out of a total Ontario population of 7,000,000, and most of the northern part of the Province is either rock or muskeg, neither of which is noted for its ability to support the growth of roses. What about the remaining 15,000,000 people in Canada? We can reduce this by about 6,000,000 since the C.R.S. has always been an anglephone society, but this still leaves 9,000,000 people. I have heard two suggestions, namely, that Southern Ontario is the banana belt and you cannot grow roses elsewhere in Canada, or, that the C.R.S. is only of interest to dedicated rosarians, people who specialize in roses and that one needs a certain number of bushes before one is likely to become interested in joining the C.R.S. Neither of these arguments stands up to close examination. Admittedly, the climate in much of Canada is far harsher than in Southern Ontario, but why do we have so few members from British Columbia?

On my visits to the B.C. coast and Vancouver Island, I have seen magnificent roses, probably better than Ontario roses, and the climatic conditions appear to be close to those in Great Britain where the rose is the flower, *ne plus ultra.* Further, an active rose society flourishes in Calgary so clearly they can grow roses there. In addition, why do we lose 20% of our membership each year? I know people die, move into apartments, get blackspot, etc., but 20%? Anyway, we should be encouraging apartment dwellers to grow miniature roses. I might add that lack of interest in other parts of the country is not an accusation that can be made against most of the members of the Board of Directors in my experience. Many are from Toronto, however, and all are from Southern Ontario and I will address this problem later.

What does the C.R.S. do for Canadian rosarians? As far as I can see, the C.R.S. is a dichotomy. On the one hand, it tries to act as a National Society, and based on the membership distribution, it fails miserably. On the other hand, it tries to provide a local program in the Toronto area. Again, based on participation figures, it is not terribly successful. As I have noted, the membership from Toronto is perhaps 300 from a total population of close to 3,000,000 in the Metro area. One would expect a local Toronto membership of about 900 by comparison with the Hamilton and District Rose Society which has a membership of 125 drawing on a population of about 400,000. Further a recent tour of Toronto area gardens organized by the C.R.S., although relatively well attended, only drew two people from the City of Toronto.

In order to find possible reasons for the problems of the Society, a questionnaire was sent to all members in 1974. A good proportion of you replied (approximately 30%), sufficient for a valid statistical analysis to be made of the results. The profile of the typical rosarian drawn from the Survey is a person who grows about 50 rose bushes, lives near a horticultural society and is a member of it, but does not live near a specific rose society. The average member had belonged to the C.R.S. for 3-5 years. Members left because they were dissatisfied or felt the fees were too high. The Annual was rated very highly, much more so than the Rosarian, probably because the latter is too Ontario/Toronto oriented. The same is true of the National Rose Show. The slide competition was not rated highly, particularly out West, nor was the slide library. (I wonder if this has changed now that the competition has been organized by the Vancouver and Calgary Rose Societies for the past three years?) There were mixed reactions to the judging school, probably because it only operated in Toronto. There was a strong indication that most members felt they would like to interact more at the local level and would even go along with fee increases to accomplish this.

With these opinions before us, a committee of George Roberts, Keith Laver and myself was formed late in 1975 in order to come up with some recommendations to the Board of Directors on how to fulfil these needs. Our first (March '76) proposals were primarily aimed at the possibility of forming regional or local chapters, and the reconstruction of the Society based on these chapters. We envisaged two situations; one, the formation of a chapter within an existing rose or horticultural society. In this case, little would change except that the members of the Chapter could elect their own representative to the Board of Directors. The second situation would involve the formation of new local chapters and the development of local society activities. We recommended greater decentralization of the Society, with the National Show especially, but also the National Slide Competition, being organized outside of Toronto much more often. These principles have been retained in our later proposals, which have been published in the Rosarian. Further, we recommended that the method of election of the Board Officers, such as the President, etc., be changed so as to provide greater opportunity for these people to come from outside the Toronto area.

This report met some fairly stiff criticism from the Board,

and a second report was drawn up giving some of the rationale behind our proposals. This statement of policy, included as a preamble to the second proposal (April 22/76), was clearly convincing since it received unanimous support from the Board and I reproduce it here.

"The Society we envisage would be a National Society based on a foundation of strong local chapters. The President (or Chairman) of each local chapter would be a Director of the Society. The Society would be administered by an Executive Committee responsible to the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors would meet once or twice a year at a National Meeting, held in conjunction with the National Show. The principal activities of such a society would be the publication of the "Annual" and the "Canadian Rosarian", providing representation to international bodies, fostering the founding of local chapters, accrediting national judges, organizing the National Show and the National Slide Competition (both by delegation to local chapters) promote and encourage education concerning the rose and act as a coordinator for all rose activities at the National level. For the immediate future (because of membership distribution) we envisage the Executive Committee (and thus the "Head Office" of the C.R.S.) as being based in Ontario."

This seemed a reasonable basis for operation and had three important implications:

(1) The C.R.S. would not try to provide local service for Toronto. This would be done through local chapters, which would have to be formed.
(2) As membership increased in other parts of the country, the Executive would move around the country.
(3) There would be much more decentralization of C.R.S. activities.

At this point, we now had to deal more carefully with details and the Committee was expanded to include Sylvia Lyzaniwsky and Jim Whytock. Third and fourth drafts were prepared, in which increasing emphasis was placed on the details of how we could get such a society to function. You have seen a copy of the fourth proposal in the Rosarian and I will not repeat it here. I may say that although my Committee has brought in these proposals, which have been approved by the Board of Directors, I have very serious reservations about the whole thing. Most of the

finances of the C.R.S. go to producing the two publications, the Annual and the Rosarian, and most of you will agree that this is as it should be. We have no real place to save money, therefore, since the publications, particularly the Annual, are the one feature from which every member of the C.R.S. can benefit. Thus, although our proposals are aimed at increasing the membership of the C.R.S. by making it more relevant to people outside Toronto, we cannot afford to make any changes which will adversely affect our present membership. Clearly the plan to encourage the formation of several Toronto Chapters could do just this, since Rosarians might decide to belong to a local society which they felt met their needs in preference to the C.R.S. This certainly happens in Hamilton, Windsor, Ottawa, London, Vancouver, Calgary and Montreal.

One way we have attempted to solve this problem is to try and phase in as many of these ideas as possible over a time period, until we are forced to change our legal constitution. Thus, the Slide Show is now run by local societies and there will be greater encouragement for local societies to run the National Show. (This has been done before, although not often.) Further we have decided to let you decide on whom you want for your regional director, rather than have someone nominated for you by the Board.

Before we can go much farther, and irrevocably change the Society's Constitution, we must have some indication of more widespread interest in the C.R.S. as shown by increased participation of local societies and by an increase in membership outside Ontario. I also hope that with the formation of Toronto Chapters, the Toronto members will continue to belong to the Society and indeed increase membership in the C.R.S., since they have been the backbone of the Society up to now. Having written all this material, it appears as if I am effectively saying that I do not have a solution. That is correct, and in fact is what I stated at the beginning. We have tried to draw up a blueprint for a truly National C.R.S. Only you, the members, can pass judgment on it, and that will not be in the form of letters or articles, but in increased membership, increased participation and increased interest. I hope it works, or else we might just as well go back to being the Ontario Rose Society, and another "National Dream" will have gone by the boards.

The Role of the National Society

George C. Roberts

Elsewhere in this Annual, Dr. Colin Lock has written of the problems associated with developing a national identity for the Canadian Rose Society. This project originated with the membership at the Annual General Meeting in September 1973 and in the intervening four and a half years, a lot of time has been devoted by members of the Board to considering the type of organization most likely to achieve this objective. That it has proven such an elusive project leads one to ask the question, "What does the membership expect of a National Society?".

The result of the questionnaire sent to members in 1974 provides grounds for some interesting observations. Based on a scale of 1 to 10, the percentage of replies which rated 6 or over for each activity listed was as follows:—

Annual	88%
Rosarian	87%
Cultural Advice	77%
Contact with other rosarians	66%
National Show	59%
National Judging School	39%
Photo Competition	33%
Slide Library	30%

The principal activities in which members expressed a desire to participate were:—

Meetings about roses	79%
Organized visits to rose gardens	73%
Rose Show	62%

There was a remarkable consistency in these figures right across the country.

80% of the respondents favoured the establishment of local rose societies across Canada but only 41% would help to organize such groups. 55% supported the transfer of some activities to the local society but 27% elected not to answer the question. Asked

to specify which activities should be transferred, the following were listed as the major ones but again 35% chose not to reply:—

Local Shows	40%
Meetings about roses	37%
Cultural Advice	25%
Visits to Gardens	20%

It is apparent from these figures that the great majority of members belong for the benefit of the information which the Society provides principally through the media of the Annual and the Rosarian. The emphasis also on Cultural Advice is indicative of the value placed by members on the Society as an authoritative source of information. There is no indication that there is widespread support for decentralization although it should be recognized that the influence of the Toronto area with 40% of the membership probably has a blanketing effect on the statistics. As Dr. Lock points out, the Society does act as a local organization to its Toronto members. In fact, it may not be too far from the truth to say that the Rose Society of Ontario is alive and well although living under an assumed name. Nevertheless, it would be unrealistic not to recognize the fact that this broad base in Ontario is important to the economic survival of the Society.

By way of summary, therefore, what we have is a strong mandate to keep on doing what we have been doing but also with an expression of support in principle for more local activities. There is however only limited interest in assuming whatever responsibility may be necessary to set up local associations.

However, having said all this, it is vital that we recognize the danger of becoming too complacent. There is obvious difficulty in establishing the necessary dialogue to ensure that all viewpoints are properly registered but this cannot be used as an excuse for evading the issue. A solution must be found and it is in this context that the concern regarding the formation of local Chapters is most strongly felt. On the positive side, it is reasonable to conclude that the apparently lukewarm response may to some extent be due to the fact that there already exist in many areas acceptable local alternatives.

If this is so, then the function of the National Society should be to encourage the formation of regional organizations according to the needs and desires of local rosarians, making available to them whatever specialized knowledge we can assemble but recog-

nizing the fact that only strong local initiative can ensure that such organizations will survive. There is no reason why these local organizations should not be given more of a say in the affairs of the Society. I seriously question the practicality of a Board comprised of presidents of local organizations but I can visualize such groups being accorded special voting rights to be exercised in conjunction with a Notice of Motion procedure adopted by the Board. In this way, subjects of nation-wide interest would acquire national input and while this may slow down the business of the Society, it is surely unrealistic to contemplate democratic representation on any other basis given the distances to be covered and the lack of funds to pay, among other things, the expenses of delegates to attend meetings.

This would not change the status of Regional Directors whose function would remain as set out in the existing Constitution, although they would be at liberty to exercise that function in conjunction with a recognized local society.

There are other ways in which greater participation can be achieved on a country-wide basis. I would personally welcome more editorial involvement in both of the Society's publications.

Why should there not be editorial advisors representing, for example, the West Coast, the Prairies and the Maritimes? They would be responsible for recommending subjects of interest and the names of potential contributors, and certainly there must be scope for wider geographical representation of the advertising content of the Rosarian.

There is in my view no overwhelming necessity to re-write the Constitution or change drastically the functions of the Board. What is required is recognition of the need to open the door to wider participation in the management of the Society and the opportunities are limitless if we can find the people willing to undertake the responsibilities.

(Note: The opinions expressed are those of the author and are not intended to reflect the attitude of the Board.)

FLORENTINA (Hybrid Tea)
(Kordes '76)

How Breeders Have Influenced Canadian Roses

Franc Holliger

Canadian rosarians are parasitic, when it comes to the choice of roses for their gardens. They depend on the product of another country's rose-breeders for their cultivars, particularly if they are located in the two "banana belt" regions of Canada. There are two reasons for this. In the first place, the majority of rose cultivars are not hardy in the rigorous prairie and north regions, and in the second place, those breeders that we do have are concentrating on hybridizing for greater hardiness, so that the rose will be spread into the colder-winter regions, but these hardy roses are never, as yet, as sumptuous as a Hybrid Tea.

One might say that Canadians enjoy the "best of two half-worlds" when it comes to the choice of cultivars for our gardens. The most prolific hybridizers work in England, France, Ireland, Scotland and the U.S.A., that is, in the northern hemisphere where the rose originated. There are probably many rose-hybridizers in Japan and the U.S.S.R., but as yet there is not the reciprocity that would permit of easy purchase in Canada. In the southern hemisphere where all roses have been introduced by man, we find Sam McGredy, who is one of the most prolific of rose-hybridizers. It is doubtful if any reader of this article is without a Sam McGredy rose-bush since most of his roses are available through American or British sources. We also find ourselves able to purchase, from either Great Britain or the United States, plants bred by Bees, Boerner, Cocker, Delbard, DeRuiter, Dickson, Dot, Gaujard, Gregory, Harkness, Kordes, Lens, Lammerts, LeGrice, Lindquist, McGredy, Mallerin, Meilland, Morey, Norman, Poulsen, Sanday, Swim, Tantau, Warriner and Weeks.

The reason for this ease of import is that these breeders now have an international network on which to distribute their introductions. There are test gardens in each country (except Canada)

for critical examination of a rose's performance, and sales outlets, by contract, of the award-winning introductions. The breeders of each country (except Canada) have their Rose Breeding Associations or Rose Hybridizers' Association where the members are able to receive the latest information regarding their occupation (or obsession), inquire of each other regarding parentage of cultivars, sources of material, etc., as well as exchange pollen as far as from continent to continent!

The closest that Canada has come to being organized for rose hybridizing is that many isolated Canadian breeders are members of the American Rose Society's Rose Hybridizers' Association, (and possibly also of the Royal National Rose Society's British Association of Rose Breeders and/or the New Zealand Rose Society's RBA). Canadians who are members of RHA can send their rose introductions for test at the newly established Shreveport Rose Test Gardens. There are government stations in Canada, branches of the Department of Agriculture, where much rose-breeding and testing is done, but so far nothing has been organized for the amateur.

Canada badly needs leadership from the Canadian Rose Society in the establishment of (a) a Rose-Breeders' Association, (b) test gardens across the country and (c) a network for distribution through nurseries across Canada.

Canada has her breeders, but they are few in number, and are concentrating, properly, on the production of hardy roses for the severe Canadian winter. Percy H. Wright is the doyen of Canadian hybridizers; living in Saskatoon, his zone of hardiness is II, and the plants that survive in this zone are required to stand winters with a minimum of minus 46° to minus 37°C. He has specialized in roses for over half-a-century, having moved to Moose Range, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan in the 1930s; his introductions began about 1935. You can read much of the early history of Canadian breeders in a book by Roscoe A. Fillmore called "Roses for Canadian Gardens", 1959.

In northern New Brunswick, practically all of Québec, northern and even central Ontario, our whole Prairie country, and all of British Columbia except the southern coastal area (in which I live), it is only the native roses and a few hardy shrub roses from other countries and the hardy introductions of breeders such as Percy Wright, F. L. Skinner, Georges Bugnet and Robert

Simonet that can be planted with any degree of success. The Niagara Peninsula and areas west along Lake Erie to Windsor might be considered another exception, as here most of the hybrid teas and floribundas will winter without protection, except in severe conditions.

Others who began to break trail for subsequent rose-breeders include Dr. William Sanders of Ottawa (Zone III) and Georges Bugnet, of Legal, Alberta, also Zone III, which means minus 29° to minus 23°C. Of those who worked in the Ottawa Station, Isabella Preston did quite a bit of hybridizing with roses and now Dr. Felicitas Svejda has several introductions to her credit. Also developing hybrids for hardier climates at Morden, Manitoba, is H. H. Marshall, with quite a few to his credit. Most of these have worked with hardy species native to Zone II or III. Both Drs. Svejda & Marshall have developed very hardy shrub roses with good conformation, having features which will provide ever-blooming habit, hardiness adequate to most of the country, and attractive colour and scent.

In these zones of extreme conditions, the usual preparation of roses for winter consists of digging up the bush, once it is dormant, and potting it up to bring into an unheated basement or shed adjoining a heated dwelling, or burying the entire plant as deeply as possible. If this is not done, the plant is usually killed at least to the snow-line and in some winters without snowcover, this could mean including the graft. If own-rooted, they might fare better, but most rosarians approach winter with the consensus of "wait and see if the plant will recover in the spring". There are inventions to protect roses over winter, but they can be expensive to buy, bulky to store, fragile to use and may deteriorate in storage.

There is a crying need for an understock which is as hardy as the native roses of Zone II, but having the requirements of an understock such as easy propagation from seed or cuttings, adaptability for grafting or budding and being economic for the nurseryman to produce. What benefit would a breeder win, if a hardy introduction, a wonderful rose, were lost because its understock couldn't survive a severe winter? It must be propagated in numbers for sale and must be able to withstand severe winters too. So, the development of a hardy rootstock is another Breeder's Problem.

To become a rose-breeder is not a difficult task, but a wonderfully happy obsession. One has but to choose those roses in one's "stable" which have the most admirable characteristics, and which one thinks will fulfil the aim of providing something new, or better, or hardier, or brighter, or more sweetly scented, and if he/she could combine all these features into one magnificent rose, wouldn't it be satisfying? Thrilling? Worth boasting about? Even if only one of these features resulted, there is always the hope that it could be further hybridized to provide more of the good qualities one wants. The actual pollination of the seed-parent requires nothing more expert than a steady hand with a paintbrush loaded with yellow dust from the pollen parent, and gently brushed onto the pistil of the seed parent. The season must be early enough for a pollinated hip to mature over a period of 4½-5 months. The after-ripening of the hip and the planting of seeds are normal chores for a gardener, and there are many authorities to guide you. But those first little cotyledons poking through can really set you dreaming about the first bloom, which *could* be the one to win the Gold Medal at the Trial Grounds, next season. If you are science-minded you have literature to read concerning genetics, cytology, etc., but if you are plain beauty-minded, there are books for breeders, such as "Roses for Canadian Gardens", "Rose Growing Complete" by E. B. Le Grice, "A Family of Roses" by McGredy & Jennett, and "Shrub Roses of To-day" by Graham Stuart Thomas. Hybridizing continues in one form or another through the entire year, and may be practiced outdoors, indoors, under lamps, under glass, etc. One facet or another is "in season" throughout the year.

The Simple, Practical Rose Bed

W. M. "Barney" Barnthouse
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Shreveport, Louisiana

Every rosarian soon reaches a stage when he looks at his own cultural practices analytically and makes a comparison with his contemporaries, and judges himself on the basis of this comparison. This brings about a flux or change hopefully for the better. From this, rose culture history gets written, and that is why it keeps having to be rewritten; for the age just before our own always seems glaringly out-of-step.

The difficulty of many mature rosarians (I deplore using "old" rosarians) in not accepting a departure from the norm is their failure to look into the currently new with objective eyes and without assuming the privileges of posterity. To hang onto the old methods simply as standard practice, and without at least looking into new fields of doing things, appears ridiculously foolhardy.

I will admit apologetically that all of the above is a sneaky way to enter a preface on a simple subject: Rose Bed Preparation. But the particular rose bed being brought under discussion has not been generally accepted as kosher. It needs a preface.

While our ON TOP OF THE EARTH rose bed is not new, its acceptance has been slow. This may be due to many rosarians falling into that pattern of conformity to the belief that to have a rose bed you must dig at least 18 inches or more into the earth. They can't conceive that a rose bed can be built on the surface of the earth instead of deep into it, saving hours of spade work and in most cases working far better.

I suspect simplicity may be responsible for retarding acceptance of our "on-top-of-the-earth" method, for here simplicity has been reduced to its lowest terms: merely constructing a frame eight to 12 inches high, in a bed size you desire, placing it anywhere under the sun at *ground level,* filling the interior with a

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rose soil mixture. That's it. No digging here — it's simply a frame with the interior filled in. The material for the frame can be constructed by using fir, any treated wood, stone, cement or cinder blocks, brick, RR ties, etc.

The soil mix should be bedded upward within the frame so your plant location will be at least 12 to 15 inches above the base, ground level. Keep in mind that your rose will not have a tap root and the root assembly should be spread apart when planting, directed downward only slightly, giving greater attention to horizontal placement of roots. This manner of planting will provide ample space for hair root growth that gathers elements for leaf synthesis and further cell expansion (growth).

Over-emphasis may have been given to the rose bed frame, but not intentionally. Paramount to successful rose growing is the soil medium. While I am not discounting a consistent fungicide spray program that also ranks in the "must-do" list, it has been proven that any rose, to grow well, live a long healthy life, and keep bloom production at a maximum, must have ample fertility, starting with the rose bed.

I am not sure when fertilizing first started. Some brief and fuzzy reference can be found in mythology back in 900-700 B.C., but I am not sure if the word "fertility" was in reference to plants or people. The first authentic information appears between 450-350 B.C., when a Greek historian named Xenophon recorded this profound statement: ". . . there is nothing as good as manure." And I would bet my last sou that Xenophon was referring to the real McCoy and not dehydrated steer manure that many of us have to accept in place of the old-fashioned kind. Special soil mixtures did not receive any degree of popularity until the early 30s, when the English broke the ice in this field. Today many of our agriculturally oriented universities have formulated soil mixtures for nearly any plant that grows. The "Cornell Mixes" possibly receive more publicity than any.

Going back into history a few hundred years, we find a different approach being taken toward making things grow. Most of this is from folk tales based on believing that lovemaking just prior to seed planting stimulated the growth of plants. Special days in the spring were chosen for these gala affairs and many were quite bizarre and shocking, in no way suitable for publication here.

Our concern is to find a rose soil mixture that is perfect for rose growing. This is not an easy matter, for, like people, roses have their individual personalities and they have startling biochemical differences. Because of this astonishing variation, their requirements of minerals may vary. Peace, for example, can be "forced" with very good results, but try this with Miss All-American Beauty and you will find your bloom production going well into double centers. Certain old roses want no part of an extra helping of NPK. This biochemical individuality is of supreme significance in determining proper care in maintaining a healthy rose.

But we can arrive at a basic soil mixture that will fulfill most of our requirements and, by adding certain nutrients and other possible soil additives, have a soil that both we and the rose will happily accept. For this I suggest the following formula (given by volume) for our "on-top-of-the-earth" rose bed interior — or for any rose bed, for that matter.

⅓ cow manure (aged)
⅓ shredded bark
⅓ compost, leaf mold or good grade garden soil

At planting time add to the plant location one quart Kitty Litter or horticultural vermiculite or perlite (medium grade), mixing in and around the plant location. This supplement is for aiding moisture retention and oxygen entry to the root zone.

Now we are up to "spiking" our soil mixture, and to enter the fertilizing field at this point is to open up a new "can of worms". Complicated and controversial as it is, I am not sure we have all the answers. Personally, I believe we have many areas of ignorance still existing in the field of plant nutrition that demand further research. I have no intention of entering this subject here; but if you will permit me to assume the role of prophet, I predict that within the next decade we will be giving more attention to the use of plant hormones, catalysts, vitamins and growth regulators. Biological experimentation will accelerate, resulting in improving the general health of the rose plant to such a state that it is not beyond the realm of possibility that cell growth will be immune from blackspot and mildew. That will be the day!

The Rose Society 40 Years Ago

Milton A. Cadsby, Q.C.

Germany Occupies Austria

On March 1st, 1938, Hermann Goering demanded that Austrian Chancellor Kurt Von Schuschnigg resign and Nazi Germany occupied Austria. The German occupation of Europe was underway. In Winona, Ontario, Leon Smith, a vice-president of the Rose Society of Ontario was planning his European "Rose Odyssey" having been inspired by Dr. J. H. Nicholas' recently published work.

The Rose Show

The directors of the Society, concerned about the difficulty of balancing the budget, voted to return the Rose Show to Toronto, the move of the previous year to Hamilton having failed to improve either the membership or financial situation of the Society. However, rather than returning to the Royal York Hotel in Toronto, the directors decided, in an attempt to cut expenses and make the show self-sustaining, to hold it at Varsity Arena in Toronto. Certainly the arena offered a larger floor space than had been available in previous years. On June 21st, 1938, the Society's Annual Show was held and attendance was greater than for some years. The Sweepstake prize for the greatest number of awards, the Harry Oakes Challenge Trophy, was again won by Col. Rose, while the P. H. Mitchell Challenge Trophy was taken by Mr. D. C. Patton of Islington with "Crimson Glory" as the best bloom in the show. During the evening music was provided by Mr. Stanley St. John's orchestra and the proceedings were brought to a close by the successful auction of the blooms, ably conducted by Mr. Harry Endean.

The Rose Odyssey

Leon Smith arrived in London on July 1st, 1938, the opening day of the National Rose Society Show which was held at the famous old Chelsea Hospital for War Veterans. The exhibition was held under canvas, not unlike the big tent of Ringling

Brothers Circus according to Leon. The officials of the show exuded a general feeling of apology for the inferiority of the show as compared with those of previous years because of the late spring frost which seriously damaged the plants and handicapped many exhibitors. But to Leon the show was impressive in its magnitude and in the high quality of the individual blooms. He was astounded at the vast crowds attending the opening day from many different places and that so many of them were non-members of the Society.

The Rose Conference

On Monday, July 4th, a three-day Rose Conference got underway at Caxton Hall. Following the opening remarks by the president, Mr. H. R. Darlington made an interesting address on the "Future of the Rose". Dr. Sansome gave an extensive report of his research activities on the "Understocks of Roses". In the afternoon, Mons. Jean Gaujard of Lyons, France, through the courtesy of an interpreter, read a very scientific paper on his methods of making new roses to order. Herr Wilhelm Kordes of Sparrieshoop, Germany, presented his views and gave a brief outline of the trend of rose development among leading introducers of roses in Europe.

Leon enjoyed the reception and dinner held that evening at the Savoy Hotel which was attended by several hundred members of the Rose Society. At his table alone sat representatives from seven different countries including Jean Gaujard from France; Wilhelm Kordes and daughter Cathrine from Germany; Svend Poulsen from Denmark; Walter Johnson of the firm of McGredy, from Northern Ireland; Dr. Sansome of Scotland; Miss Raby, a young botanist from England and Leon representing Canada. Close by sat Robert Pyle of the U.S.A. and Mr. Hillary, a representative from Australia.

The second morning session of the conference was devoted to the topics "Species Rosa" and "Roses Under Glass". A visit to Hayward's Heath was the program for the afternoon. Hayward's Heath, a half-hour run by train from London, was the site of the famous Trial Grounds of the National Rose Society, a property of extensive acreage owned and maintained by the Society under the capable direction of Mr. Courtney Page, the Honorary Secretary, whose home and extensive gardens ad-

joined the Trial Grounds. Here at Hayward's Heath many a famous rose made its debut.

The last day of the conference was a trip by bus to Colchester, North East of London, where several hundred delegates to the conference visited the nurseries of Ben R. Cant and Frank Cant, two large raisers of roses.

The Odyssey Continues

After the conference, Leon visited Wisley, Kew Gardens and then took the overnight boat to Ireland to visit the famous rose establishments of McGredy and Dickson where so many of the famous roses of the early 20th century had been created.

Arriving in France by air, Leon visited the establishments of Jean Gaujard and A. Meilland & Son at Lyons, three hundred miles south of Paris. The "Son" of "Meilland & Son" was, of course, a young man by the name of Francis Meilland. Young Francis had a new seedling he was thinking of naming after his mother, Madame A. Meilland. We all know the story of how that seedling became known as the rose "Peace", the world's favourite rose. Jean Gaujard was successor to the late Pernet-Ducher, the real "Daddy" of the Pernetiana. It was Pernet-Ducher who introduced yellow orange colours into modern Hybrid Tea roses. Jean Gaujard had just named a new rose "Madame Jean Gaujard".

A short visit to Holland nevertheless gave Leon the time to visit the rose establishments of Leenders, Jacques Verchuren-Pechtold and H. A. Verschuren. Probably the best known introduction of Leenders was "Comtesse Vandal". H. A. Verschuren had introduced the great bedding rose "Etoile De Holland".

Leon flew from Amsterdam to Copenhagen to visit the Poulsens. Three brothers carried on the business that had been established by their illustrious father, D. T. Poulsen and from that source had emanated "Ellen Poulsen", "Else Poulsen", "Kirsten Poulsen", "Karen Poulsen", and "Anna Mette Poulsen". From the Poulsen's have always come beautiful floribunda roses named after lovely and charming Poulsen ladies.

The odyssey continued by air from Copenhagen to Hamburg, Germany (flying time, one hour and twenty minutes). To Leon's hotel came Wilhelm Kordes who drove him to Sparrieshoop some fifteen miles distant from Hamburg. Here he saw for the first time a new type of rose that Kordes was describing as a "Park

Rose". Wilhelm escorted him to visit the establishment of his friend Matthias Tantau of Ueterson where Wilhelm served as guide and interpreter.

Leon noticed the vast effort evidently on foot in Germany to beautify cities, towns and hamlets and was impressed by the literally millions of roses being planted annually in mass formations. He didn't comment on mass formations of German soldiers. He went on to Berlin to attend the International Horticultural Congress where he admired the organizing ability of the German people. He reported to us nothing of concentration camps, the S.S., nor the rising concern in Germany for the plight of the Sudeten Germans of nearby Czechoslovakia. It was a long remembered rose tour for Leon.

The Year Book

Mrs. Hazel A. Webster was editor of the yearbook which celebrated the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Society. She introduced a new feature which she called the "Clearing House". Mr. A. J. Webster had decided that instead of publishing his "Notes on Novelties" that he would invite the entire membership to participate in the discussion by sending him their comments on varieties introduced in 1934 or subsequent thereto. Among the contributors to the first Clearing House was an old friend, Clarence E. Davis, of Buffalo, New York, an amateur hybridizer and rose judge of no mean ability; Emerson Mitchell, the rose-loving policeman from Windsor, Ontario; George Nunn, our enthusiastic supporter from Vancouver; D. C. Patton of Islington who supplied the best rose in the show in 1938; Mrs. Campbell Reaves of Allandale, Ontario; Dr. A. H. Rolph of Weston, Ontario; Mr. J. C. Taylor of Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ontario and Leon Smith.

A feature of the Rose Annual was the Symposium on the subject of "The Best Twelve Climbing Roses from Ontario Gardens". The ten participants chose the following:

Variety	*Year Introduced*	*Originators*	*No. of Points*
1. Paul's Scarlet Climber	1916	W. Paul & Son	70
2. The New Dawn	1930	Somerset Rose Nurseries	53
3. Dr. W. Van Fleet	1910	Dr. W. Van Fleet	46
4. American Pillar	1908	Dr. W. Van Fleet	42
5. Mme. Gregoire Staechelin	1927	Pedro Dot	41

6. Chaplin's Pink Climber	1928	Chaplin Brothers	41
7. Allen Chandler	1924	G. Prince	38
8. Doubloons	1934	M. H. Horvath	36
9. Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James	1933	W. & J. Brownell	32
10. Blaze	1932	M. H. Horvath	29
11. Dr. Huey	1920	Capt. George C. Thomas	28
12. Dorothy Perkins	1901	Jackson & Perkins Co.	25

The Colour Lantern Slide Competition

The Colour Lantern Slide Competition was disappointing in so far as the number of slides entered, but several fine subjects were received and were shown on the screen at the annual meeting. D. C. Patton seems to have been the top photographer winning first prize of $3.00 in both classes A and B. My good friend Mrs. A. Allen Gow of Toronto won second prize in class B and was the winner of numerous prizes at the Rose Show. She also served as a director of the Society in 1938. She was a most active and dedicated rosarian. It is through her assistance that the series of articles that I have been writing on the history of the Rose Society of Ontario has been possible.

The Garden Awards

On July 2nd, 1938, and September 18, 1938, inspections of the plants under test at the test garden were made by the committee. Mr. J. C. Taylor, Assistant Director of Horticulture at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, maintained the records of performance throughout the growing season. After much consideration the committee recommended the award of the Society's Gold Medal to H. A. Verschuren of Haps, Holland for his excellent rose, "Mrs. Verschuren", which was known in the United States as "R.M.S. Queen Mary". It was a free blooming, healthy, symmetrical growing variety, a cross between the well known variety "Mrs. Sam McGredy", and "Briarcliff". The colour of the blooms resemble somewhat the rich copper rose tones of "Mrs. Sam McGredy" although with slightly less of the orange-copper shade. The blooms were acceptable in form and very fragrant. The variety was recommended chiefly for bedding purposes. The committee also recommended the award of certificates of merit to Messrs. Ketten Bros. of Luxembourg, for their beautiful pure yellow variety, "Leontine Contenot"; to Messrs. Bees Ltd. of Chester, England for their fine, upstanding, florif-

erous, fragrant, scarlet crimson "Madge Whipp"; and to Messrs. Aicardi Bros. of San Remo, Italy for their meritorious "Signora Piero Puricelli", which is known merely as "Signora". The latter resembles somewhat the colour tones of "President Herbert Hoover" although rather deeper in all stages of development. One of those which appeared to be very promising but to which no recognition had been given as yet was "Mme. Henri Guillot", originated by Charles Mallerin.

Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the Rose Society of Ontario, was held on the evening of December 6th, 1938, in the Botany Building of the University of Toronto, Mr. Leon Smith, vice-president, acting as chairman in the unavoidable absence of Mr. P. L. Whytock, the president. He reported that despite the efforts of the energetic chairman of the membership committee, John R. Walsh, the membership had not increased. He congratulated Miss H. A. Webster, editor of the yearbook, which had been mailed early in the year to the satisfaction of the members and advertisers alike. Colonel A. E. Nash, chairman of the finance committee, reported that the deficit of the Society had increased approximately $21.00 from the year before. Receipts and expenses were increased as a result of the exhibition. An important point to be noticed however, was the further decline in receipts from membership fees totalling $89.00, particularly in the sustaining and life memberships. While the revenue from the ordinary membership remained practically the same, there was again a large turnover in members—158 failing to renew their subscriptions, but they were largely replaced by new members. Colonel Nash said "I consider that the prime need of the Society continues to be to hold at least some of those who are now dropping out, while continuing the splendid efforts which have been made to secure new members". The chairman of the membership committee reported that the Society had a booth at the National Flower Show held in Toronto in March and that 60 new members had been enrolled. The committee had succeeded in obtaining 148 new members during the year. Imagine the disappointment when the secretary informed the committee that 158 of the previous year had failed to renew their membership, despite the dispatch of three notices, making a net loss of 10 members for the year. The Society had a total of 636 members.

The chairman said that it appeared that the Society was not offering sufficient in the way of services to retain members and we cannot offer more extensive services on a one dollar membership! The remedy he said therefore seemed obvious. D. C. Patton gave a description of some of the successful methods employed by Mr. Henry Bertram of Dundas, Ontario, in growing and caring for his magnificent roses and showed some 60 colour slides providing a running commentary. These slides represented scenes from Mr. Bertram's famous rose garden and included several closeups of exquisite specimen blooms.

Emerson Mitchell advised the Society that in 1938, the Essex County Automobile Club planted 800 climbers on the highways in the County and that it was expected that this program would be continuing on a larger scale in 1939. During 1937, the Windsor Police Department had sponsored the planting of 1,000 rose bushes in downtown Windsor with a view to commemorating the coronation of Their Majesties King George VI and Queen Elizabeth. This rose garden which was located at the Detroit Tunnel exit, was planted and was being maintained with funds obtained by public subscription. Perhaps the activity in Windsor had been inspired by similar plantings made under the direction of the Welland Horticultural Society several years previously. The Welland Park Rose Garden and the extensive planting of Paul's Scarlet Climber along the highway for several miles from Welland were monuments to the enterprise and foresight of Colonel Hugh A. Rose and his associates in Welland.

The year 1938 passed not without difficulty for the Rose Society of Ontario, but its leaders carried on undiscouraged and optimistic for their future.

Regional News

VICTORIA, B.C — *Tony James*

THE SUMMER of 1977 was one of the warmest and driest for many years in southern Vancouver Island. A very warm sunny spell occurred at the end of April and the weather was almost continuously warm and dry from the beginning of June to early September. The preceding mild winter seemed to result in extra heavy infestations of insects in the spring, especially the Bruce Spanworm (a voracious leaf-rolling caterpillar and scourge of the Victoria area) and aphids. I have never seen such extensive damage to roses in Victoria from these two pests as was evident in May. However, extra good growing weather in June resulted, in spite of the earlier damage, in a really splendid display of roses in late June and early July. The hot dry weather later in the season, even with watering, seemed to inhibit growth, so that the late-summer flowering was not as good as I have seen in other years. Mildew, our most persistent disease in this area, has been about normal this year. Sporadic outbreaks of rust have occurred, usually late in the season. So far, my experience has been that rust does not seem to be as serious in its effects here as English rosarian writers seem to suggest it is there.

The Victoria Horticultural Society held its usual two Shows, one, June 24 and 25 and the other, September 16 and 17. In the June Show, the Dr. Gavin Chisholm Challenge Bowl (for the highest aggregate in the Rose Section) was won by Mrs. Florence Eley, and the Nicholson Bowl (for the best rose) was won by Mr. Walter Dunford. Other awards were won by Mrs. Vi Moore, Mrs. Dorothy Everleigh, Mr. J. R. Bell, and Mr. D. McEachern. In the September Show, the Eric Billington Trophy (for the highest aggregate in the Rose Section) was won by Mrs. Anne Rendle.

The Rose Group of the V.H.S. held a number of interesting meetings during the winter months and some garden visits

during the summer. On June 14, the Group was privileged to have as its guest, Mrs. W. Lyzaniwsky, the President of the Canadian Rose Society, and her husband. We were very pleased to hear that Mr. and Mrs. Lyzaniwsky had purchased a house at Mill Bay and intend to live here, and we look forward to having these eminent rosarians residing in southern Vancouver Island.

VANCOUVER, B.C. — *C. D. Yeomans*

With Doug Hosgood as president and Fred Edmunds as honorary president, how could we fail to have a good year? We had a very mild winter; there was no frost damage. Blackspot appeared early and regular spraying was required throughout the summer. The Society continues to attract new members, over 100 joining this year, because of the services which the Society provides. These services include: pruning demonstrations, specially mixed fertilizer, buying Osmocote in bulk and passing it to the members in the appropriate quantities for their gardens, importing roses of the members' choice from the U.K. and Europe (over 500 varieties to choose from), our lending library of rose books, a monthly bulletin which gives novices advice as to what to do each month and news of the latest award-winning varieties and the latest pesticides, and ten meetings in the year at which a good part of the time is devoted to question and answer and discussion about rose problems.

The Rose Show was held on June 26. In spite of pouring rain on the previous day, there was a good entry, with more in the box, bowl and basket classes than ever before. It was nice to see the trophies spread around among a number of winners and we hope that the days are gone when the show was dominated by two or three competitors who shared the prizes between them. The C.R.S. slide competition was held in Vancouver. 241 slides were submitted and there were a number of good ones.

As has been our custom for some years, a bus-load of members visited the show of one of the societies in Washington state, our nearest rosarian friends. This year, the visit was to Seattle where we received a warm welcome, as usual. Following this, and so that we would get to know more of our fellow members of the Pacific Northwest District, a joint meeting was held with several of the societies at the Canada-U.S. border.

FRAGRANT HOUR (Hybrid Tea)
(McGredy '73)

CITY OF BELFAST (Floribunda)
(McGredy '68)

During the summer, we had the pleasure of a visit from our members, Sylvia and Walter Lyzaniwsky, and they met the members of our executive committee. We are delighted that they are moving to a land of easier rose growing and look forward to seeing more of them in the future.

CALGARY, ALTA. — *Mrs. J. Enns*

A FAIRLY mild winter and an early spring got roses in this area off to a good start but summer was a sad disappointment. Cool nights in July and a very wet August didn't appear conducive to rose growing.

However, we did hold two very exceptional Rose Shows. Entries from Southern Alberta and from north of us brought up the number of entries. Enthusiasm and plain hard work contributed greatly to their success.

At the July Show, held in the North Hill Shopping Mall, Betty Enns won Queen of the Show with Tropicana, and also placed first with the best Floribunda (Iceberg). The best spray of Grandiflora (Carousel) was entered by John Bowman, also of Calgary, and Bernice Muir of Lethbridge won most points in the Show and also took the Charles Bauer Trophy for Grand Aggregate in Hybrid Teas. The Novice Award in Hybrid Teas was won by Margaret Iskander and the best arrangement "Roses may be bought" was entered by Isabelle Young, both from Calgary.

The August Show which was held in conjunction with the Horticultural Show saw Margaret Iskander win Queen of the Show with Papa Meilland. Other winners were Evie Whiteside, best Floribunda (Europeana), Bernice Muir, Grand Aggregate for the Show, and Reg Powys-Lybbe of High River, best arrangement. In the Rose Garden Competition, Isabelle Young of Calgary won most points with the best garden in the 50 to 100 bush category.

MANITOBA — *Mrs. H. A. Biddulph*

FALL 1976: Mild weather and extended drought necessitated concentrated watering. Above-normal temperatures, with excellent bloom in late October. Light snow cover in late November; winter temperatures average and below normal precipitation.

Protection was applied late October by mounding with

either soil, sand or peat moss, straw or leaves added and then loose waterproof cover. Trenching used by some members from one to three years, or simply mounding with snow, has proved successful. Survival was generally good.

Spring season was advanced three weeks. Above-normal temperatures and on May 3rd, two inches of rain ended the drought and initiated the warmest and wettest May on record. First flush of bloom early June, followed by heavy rains mid-month, when mulching was applied. Regular spraying and fertilizing—particularly at root level.

A hot summer with some rainfall from July 15th onwards. Temperature dropped in August with precipitation above normal for 8 weeks. Second flush in early August, but overall bloom below normal and some new bushes with no bloom! Some overseas purchases had no fibrous roots. Hybrid Teas did not develop in the cool, wet conditions, but the Floribundas loved it! Reports on many newer varieties.

The Red River Flower Show took place June 23rd-July 2nd, with 380 good quality entries, despite the early season.

C.R.S. National Show in Toronto: Manitoba members participated successfully. Mrs. J. Kamp of Brandon won the C.R.S. Bronze Medal for High Aggregate in Airborne Classes.

The Rose Field Day at Assiniboine Park on July 6th took the same format as the previous year. Blooms were sparse but attendance large.

The Winnipeg Horticultural Society International Flower Show in August recorded a fair number of entries but quality was less than desirable. Damage from anti-mosquito spray was prevalent, especially to city entries. The T. Eaton Company Rose Bowl for Best Rose in Show went to Wilfred McMillan of Winnipeg. The C.R.S. Bronze Medal for a Collection of Hybrid Teas was won by Mrs. J. Kamp of Brandon. John Wilson of Flin Flon took the Mrs. W. A. (Peg) MacDonald Award for High Aggregate.

Deloraine, Portage la Prairie and Dauphin Horticultural Shows reported a fair number of good quality entries in their rose sections. The Flin Flon Society organized a summer Rose Garden Demonstration at Gordon Grindle's residence.

BARRIE & DISTRICT — *Mrs. R. Caldwell*

In our area, we had an early spring with little rain all of May and June. The roses came in a week or so early because of the June heat. Several members were able to exhibit in the specimen and/or decorative sections of the C.R.S. Show at the new Civic Garden Centre. It was a beautiful scene to behold from the balcony and even more beautiful up close with exceptional quality and colour.

Earlier in the spring, we set up a Rose Information display for a Gardening Day at Oro Horticultural Society. We were able to interest several beginners in growing roses, taking orders for the area and purchasing in quantity for the benefit of all.

At the Oro Horticultural Society Early Summer Show, Mr. T. J. Leigh won the C.R.S. Bronze Medal with Queen Elizabeth. Mark Krausewitz won the C.R.S. Junior Medal with his specimen of Neue Revue. Barrie had a successful show with Edna Caldwell winning the C.R.S. Medal with Mr. Lincoln. At Huntsville, a C.R.S. member, Mr. West, won Best Rose with "Perfume Delight". Barrie Fair is our largest flower show. The roses had suffered by then due to drought and heat. The roses today (October 20) are still blooming even after several frosts. Mildew is evident on some but Benomyl has kept blackspot almost down to nil. They have been blooming now for about 5 months.

WINDSOR & DISTRICT — *George Magee*

For district rosarians, the 1977 season was notable for extremes of hot and cold weather and many records were set. The winter was very cold, one of the coldest in history and many rose growers lost part or all of their rose collections. At Jackson Park, with 12,500 roses in an open location, and the roses protected by hilling only, winter damage didn't cause any great problem and I noticed that of several thousand European bushes planted in the fall of 1967, most are still there and doing well.

We had a warm April and the roses grew rapidly with buds formed, so that when the temperature dropped to the low twenties, the first crop of bloom on the hybrid teas was lost. Jackson Park was very hard hit, the roses looking as if they had been sprayed with weed killer and with a good 3 inches killed on each shoot. Roses rebound rapidly. On June 16th, when

the Ontario Horticultural Society's convention visited Jackson Park, the roses were in fine bloom. I think climbers and floribundas were a little better the following two weeks, but no one was disappointed.

Rose shows in June were nearly all held on the weekend of June 11th and 12th. At the Greater Windsor Horticultural Society Show, smaller than usual, the best bloom was a White Christmas, one of my entries.

The Windsor Rose Society had several well attended meetings and at its June 27th miniature rose show, Mr. Matt Gemel won the CRS bronze medal with a bloom of Magic Carousel. The members voted to choose between the best single bloom miniature and the best spray and again the single bloom won.

July was a very hot month, with 3 days of 100°F. or over, but with adequate rainfall, and has been followed with cooler weather and much rain. Many growers have blackspot, but it has not been quite as bad as last year. Despite the weather report, roses grew well this year and bloom in June was excellent.

THE NIAGARA REGION — *Mrs. Margaret McCann*

THE KILLER-SNOWSTORM that piled snow up to the rooftops in the Niagara area on January 31, 1977, did little to insulate and protect our roses. Gardens near the Lake Erie shoreline received the most benefit from the 12′ snowdrifts that took two weeks to disappear.

In the north end of the Peninsula, nearer to Lake Ontario, the deep snow thawed and froze intermittently forming a glacier-like hard covering over rose beds. By early spring, there were many beds full of broken or split canes, as well as reports of outright winter-kill.

Bushes required hard pruning so they were stubby and slow-growing all spring and summer. The varieties with extra built-in vigour were the bushes that provided the best blooms for our Rose Shows. All was not lost and the overall displays of specimen blooms and rose arrangements were gratifying to both committees and viewers.

Now, in the middle of October, the rainy days and cool temperature of the past several weeks have done wonders. Despite some Mildew and Blackspot, it is a joy to see long sturdy canes

with dozens of beautiful blooms — a real spirit-lifter before winter comes.

Some of the winners in Rose Shows were: Port Colborne — Best Rose; Doris Lightheart with Chicago Peace; runner-up, Lois Shickluna — Chrysler Imperial. Dunnville — Rose Sweepstakes, Roy B. Miller; the C.R.S. Bronze Medal, Hilda Bradford, who also won four other major awards with blooms of Peace, Kordes Perfecta, Mr. Lincoln, Little Darling, as well as best arrangement. John Laur won two top prizes with Pascali and Chrysler Imperial. Niagara-on-the-Lake — Best Rose, Garden Party entered by Dorothy Bannister; most points, Josephine Berthier. Thorold — Nils J. Monson, captured Best Rose, 1st and 2nd runners-up with blooms of Miss Canada, Oregold and Miss All-American Beauty. The C.R.S. Bronze Medal went to Vivian Fraser for specimens. Fort Erie — Best Rose, M. D. Kirkland with Oregold. Welland — Grand Champion Rose, Ann O'Rourke with Royal Highness; Hugh Rose won Best Red.

Most of the foregoing winners are members of the C.R.S. and all grow exceptionally good roses. Morley D. Kirkland and M. D. Brown of Port Colborne have had revealing results with foliar feeding as a supplement to the regular method.

HAMILTON DISTRICT REPORT — *H. Chris Wehrfritz*

It is November. Another month with unusual weather in an unusual year for roses.

The rose growing cycle starts in the fall when the bushes should ripen. In the closing weeks of the year, the plants should collect strength for the winter — ours could not in the fall of 1976. A killing frost covered most of our area on September 26, six weeks earlier than normal. Then, seasonable weather alternated with cold days and nights until mid-December when the first snow arrived. Frost, often of record low level, and near record snow stayed with us until March.

April finally arrived with some exceptionally warm days. Many rosarians were convinced that summer was just around the corner, and they uncovered their roses. Once again, an unseasonable surprise came: several nights of ground frost. This third blow completely ruined many of the battered bushes.

From May on, nature compensated for the damage it had

done. Unusually mild weather brought out the first bloom in my garden on May 23, two weeks ahead of the normal date. A cool summer provided excellent growing conditions.

September had record precipitation, three times its average level. This caused a lot of new growth . . . and mildew . . . and blackspot. Many feared another early frost. But unseasonably kind weather has kept away killing frost so far and our hopes are high for a good 1978.

The Hamilton and District Rose Society held its show in the Auditorium of the Royal Botanical Gardens on June 19, with an all-time record of 1,300 visitors. Queen of the Show and Best Yellow, "Grandpa Dickson"; Best Grandiflora, "Arthur Bell"; Best Floribunda, "Prince Alexander"; and Best in the World, "Electron".

METROPOLITAN TORONTO — *Mary Baillie*

A LONG winter with lots of snow cover provided desirable protection for the roses in Metropolitan Toronto. It seemed that losses would be light but, incredibly, drying winds and extreme cold in late April followed by a sudden heat wave caused considerable die-back. Despite this, June was a good month so that some excellent bloom turned up at the C.R.S. Show at the Civic Garden Centre. We had a wet, cool, dull fall and although the growth was lush, and watering was certainly never required, bloom seemed spotty and many buds never opened. Blackspot and mildew were prevalent.

Mrs. Lyzaniwsky had good luck with a systematic spray programme and the many-petalled roses in her garden performed well, including Toro, Alec's Red, Perfecta, Red Queen and Peace. Mrs. Budd's climber, Handel, seemed happy in the cooler weather. Mr. Goulding had some trouble with blackspot but felt that Tropicana had put on a fine performance and remained disease-free. Just Joey in Mrs. Meiklejohn's garden was never out of bloom. Sea Pearl and Metangi were good in the fall but Mr. Lincoln didn't like the wet, cool weather. In my own garden, Dolce Vita, Grand Mogul, Winnie Edmunds and Pharoah were particularly good.

Generally speaking, the roses are in good condition to start the winter. Let next year be the best ever.

PETERBOROUGH AND DISTRICT — *Dr. Fern A. Rahmel*

EARLY HOT weather last Spring brought roses on so quickly that for a while it looked as if all the area rose shows had picked the wrong dates. However, by the National Show there were some good entries from this district, notably Mrs. A. H. Heideman's old rose bouquet and Mrs. V. Bakes' Adelaide Hoodless, both of which took first in their classes.

The Peterborough rose show, sponsored by the local Horticultural Society was the following Tuesday, and had some very fine roses. We missed Mrs. Kennedy's entries, but Mr. W. Brinning and Mrs. F. Kerr of Cobourg again were major winners. The CRS medal was won by Mr. D. Deeley of Bowmanville, a first-time entrant in our show. The Bryant Trophy for the best rose grown in Peterborough was won by Eleanor Ariss.

Belleville Garden Club's Festival of Flowers on June 25 and 26 was again a very successful show with Mr. Jack Laundry, the Sweepstakes Winner, closely followed by Mrs. Jean Shaw, Mrs. W. Page and Mr. W. G. Brinning. Mr. J. A. McCulloch reports that the CRS booth at the show attracted some interested inquiries.

Lakefield had a small show, but considering the torrential rain on the day, was fortunate to have as many entries as they did. Reports from the area this autumn fall into two classes: one group of growers says that the cool damp weather has produced more Fall bloom than they have ever had before and that bushes are taller and healthier; the other group, to which the writer belongs, says that mildew and blackspot have turned the rose beds into disaster areas.

Earlier this summer, Tillotson's of California, the famous growers of old roses, asked Mrs. A. Heideman to send them cuttings of several of her bushes (Leda and La Rose des Peintres) which they have lost and which she has successfully cultivated at Chemong. This is an interesting reversal since they consider these roses not too hardy and yet they have been growing here under our difficult climate.

Writing of lost roses prompts me to ask if there is any grower in Canada who can supply the single tea, Dainty Bess? It seems to have disappeared from Canadian catalogues. (If any member can help in this regard, please reply c/o The Editor.)

CORNWALL AREA — *John Hodgson*

THE ROSE season began early in the area between Montreal and Kingston in the St. Lawrence Valley. Pruning was complete by April 12th and new growth was several inches long by the end of the first week of May. Old established plants flourished thanks to no winter-kill and a subsequent sunny warm May. Many area gardeners, however, complained of new bare root stock failing to make growth until the first week of June. Other new plantings of bare root trees and shrubs suffered a similar serious setback in spite of initial soil mounding and ample watering.

In any event, the first blooms began to appear by early June and most local rosarians reported an exceptionally large number of buds and blooms on floribundas and grandifloras. Fungus diseases and insect attacks were minimal where regular spraying or dusting was maintained.

Congratulations to the Brockville Horticultural Society for its excellent rose and garden flower show held in June. Entries were numerous and the quality of blooms was well above average. A special congratulatory word for Lillian Newson whose outstanding exhibit of Papa Meilland won best in show.

Mid-summer roses were adequate but the continuous rains from mid-August to mid-October completely ruined the autumn crop. Now we have had several severe frosts and the hardened canes must once again be top-pruned, mounded and mulched for the winter. The next five months will give all rosarians a much needed rest, but I am sure many of us will be anticipating another spring shortly after the pruning shears have been stored away.

MONTREAL DISTRICT — *Audrey Guadagni and Rachel Flood*

THE LESS said about the weather, the better! Montreal District like many others, had a very dry spring and an early summer; then came the rains and they lasted into the last half of October. At the time of writing this report, we are enjoying a most unexpected Indian Summer; perhaps the rose beds will dry out enough to clean them up properly before putting the roses to bed for the winter.

Perhaps because of the dry weather up to the end of June, blackspot was no problem until well into August and therefore, more easily controlled. Insect pests were not a problem either, so the year wasn't a total loss.

Three major shows were held in June. At Montreal West Horticultural Society's 16th Annual Rose Show, Best Rose in Show was won with Golden Sceptre. Electron won top honors at the Town of Mount Royal Annual Rose Show. At the combined Rose and June Bloom Show of Dorval, Pointe Claire and Beaconsfield Horticultural Societies, held in Fairview Shopping Centre, Best Rose in Show was Peace and Best Red Rose in Show was Mr. Lincoln. These shows were, as usual, very artistically set up, and well attended by members and the general public.

NORTHERN NEW BRUNSWICK — *Les Miller, Dalhousie*

The winter of 1976-77 was another long hard one for our district but a very good cushion of snow provided a good blanket of protection for our roses and winter-kill was at a minimum. I followed my practice of spraying with Benlate before and after hilling. I also covered all bushes with evergreen boughs after the ground had frozen.

Our spring was late with wet cold weather and bloom was late, but once they started, all plants produced very well from the second week in July, all through August and to-date. This report has been prepared early to meet the printing deadline but roses here should be in production for another month to five weeks.

Foliage has been excellent in spite of the wet spring and I credit the use of Benlate last thing in the fall and dormant sprays in the spring for this condition. Aphids and thrips were in evidence but were easily controlled.

I tried to re-establish my tree roses on a small scale but the plants that I ordered failed to survive the long trip along with our postal system, and in spite of all my efforts, could not be revived. I hope to try these again next year.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND — *J. C. Sutherland*

This has been a disastrous year for Rose growing in this area — the worst of a series of bad years that we have recently experienced. This was due, as usual, to weather. Last fall's very early and violent onset of winter, the extremely bad weather through the early part of the winter and the late Spring, all contributed. To compound matters, June was very cold and wet, and growth was poor, so that even the new plantings had a rough time. It is only now that bushes are really coming to look healthy.

The saddest part of all is the number of people who used to grow a few roses, who have become discouraged and have given up. Even the most experienced of growers had massive losses, with the exception of Mrs. Connie Ings, President of the Society, who had the superb foresight to take up all her roses last fall and bury them in a pit. She had no loss and has had a superb growth of bloom this summer. Certainly there is a lesson here for the rest of us.

We were forced to cancel the Rose Show because of the scarcity of blooms, but we did have a most enjoyable Society Picnic in late August. The roses may be in a precarious state but the spirit of the Society is strong and with the eternal optimism of rose growers, we look forward to better days.

NOVA SCOTIA — *W. H. Armstrong*

THE WINTER of 1976-77 was unusual in that most of our precipitation came in the form of snow changing to rain. This left the roses without a snow cover and subject to alternate freezing and thawing. The spring, after early promise, turned cold after the roses had been uncovered. Most roses were green below the earth mounds and it looked as if they had escaped the severe winter after all. However, this was not to be; some of the roses, 40 to 50 percent, started to leaf out, some even bloomed then the leaves withered. All that failed had brown cambium tissue at the union or just below. Because of this, it was difficult to determine which roses had to be replaced until June, when replacements were hard to come by. One gardener, Gerry Draper, lost 250 out of 500 and had ordered only 75 replacements.

Those that survived grew very well and the Rose Show held at Halifax was an outstanding success. The Best in Show was Gordon Stanfield's Royal Highness, a real beauty, perfectly formed which was also awarded the George Power Memorial Award for excellence. A novice exhibitor, Mrs. Jocelyn Raymond won the President's Award with six beautifully matched Pink Parfait and she was also honoured with the George Power Award for Excellence.

The September bloom was very good and most rose canes have shot up to four feet which is about as tall as they ever grow in this area. Roses seem to have a way of rekindling enthusiasm after disappointment and that has certainly happened this year.

The Clearing House

Compiled and edited jointly by

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FOR THE 1978 Canadian Rose Annual, 52 contributors have sent in a total of 702 reports — a slight increase in the number of reporters and a slight decrease in the number of reports.

Ontario accounted for 14 contributors, Manitoba 11, United States 7, Quebec 6, Alberta 4, British Columbia 4, Saskatchewan 4, New Brunswick 1 and Prince Edward Island 1.

We were delighted to receive reports from so many new contributors in Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan, and hope we hear from someone in Nova Scotia next year. It was interesting to note that many from the three prairie provinces reported on new miniatures and are also growing the newest hybrid teas and floribundas with good success, in spite of the arduous winter protection programme they must have. Their experiences would make good reading in the Annual or the Rosarian.

We also welcome two new contributors from California who sent in a large number of reports and commented that a really good rose performs well almost anywhere.

We would again ask that you check your Rose Annual before reporting on a rose, to see whether we have stated LAST YEAR FOR REPORTING THIS ROSE. The "cut off" year may seem to vary but we work on the principle that if a rose has been reported on for five years it is automatically eliminated, also if one of those years was skipped. If a particular variety was difficult to purchase or not readily available in its year of introduction, we make allowances — there are several 1971 roses in this Annual that were not reported on until 1974 — so please trust our judgement when we say "last year".

Both of us read your accompanying letters with great interest and pleasure and hope to hear from you again next year. Perhaps you can also encourage a fellow rose grower to volunteer as a contributor. We hope 1978 is a good rose growing year across the country.

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The following abbreviations apply: Plant—pl.; year—yr.; height in feet—′; height in inches—″; Floribunda—Fl.; Grandiflora—Gr.; Hybrid Tea—H.T.; Climber—Cl.; Shrub—S.; Miniature—Min.

ACCENT, Fl. (Warriner '76) (Malina x unnamed cultivar). Bright red, 25 petals. M. Humenick (2 pls. 2 yrs. 12″, Cal.): Medium red bloom, loose informal form, good substance, excellent in the border or solely as a border. Great as name implies — an Accent!

ADELAIDE HOODLESS, S. (Marshall '72). Medium red. V. Bakes (1 pl. 3 yrs. 4′, Ont.): Semi-double bloom, excellent substance, opens flat. Excellent shrub — won H. M. Eddie trophy for a Canadian Hybridizer. Long lasting as a cut flower. Vigorous growing habit, some blackspot, very hardy. Mrs. Beattie (1 pl. 1 yr. 5¼′, Man.): Lovely thick clusters of semi-double blooms, long lasting, good form and substance. Everything about this rose is good — intend to buy 2 more and fill a bed of this variety. Tall spreading growth, some mildew. M. Porter (1 pl. 3 yrs. 3′, Sask.): Bloom is 2½″ across, comes in clusters of 6-18, 4-5 rows. Floribunda-type form, good substance, produced large amount of bloom on new growth. Flowers a bit heavy for stems but attractive. No winter protection necessary but kills to 6″ each year. Some blackspot.

ADMIRAL RODNEY, H.T. (Trew '73) (Parentage unknown). Pale rose pink. G. Magee (1 pl. 1 yr. 24″, Ont.): Exhibition type bloom, a little flatter than in England, good form and substance. Not much growth for first year, some blackspot. A unique variety that is a big winner in England and much sought after.

AENNA BURDA, H.T. (Kordes '73) (Seedling x Gruss en Berlin). Blood red. J. Ghio (1 pl. 1 yr. 2½′, Cal.): Good exhibition bloom, medium size, rather average substance, much blue in make-up. Tall grower, mildew prone. R. Inns (2 pls. 1 yr. 3′, Cal.): Medium size bloom, high centered form, good substance. Have had outstanding bloom early in spring — will only keep the strongest bush. Very fragrant. Mildews.

ALABAMA, H.T. (Weeks '76) (Mexicana x Tiffany). Pale pink/white reverse, 25 petals. J. Ghio (1 pl. 1 yr. 3′, Cal.): Exhibition bloom, great substance, long stems, repeats well. Deep First Prize type but much better substance. Tall grower, good foliage, some mildew. R. Inns (1 pl. 1 yr. 6′, Cal.): Large high-centered bloom, good substance, long stems but a sparse bloomer. Believe this will be an outstanding exhibition rose if peduncles aren't too weak to support blooms. Vigorous grower, mildews slightly. Enough foliage to look well clothed.

ALEXANDER, H.T. (Harkness '72) (Super Star x (Ann Elizabeth x Allgold)). Orange vermilion, 22 petals. E. Caldwell (1 pl. 2 yrs. 3½′, Ont.): Exhibition form, colour almost identical to Tropicana — better substance. Difficult to tell difference from Tropicana except for foliage — unusual red veining and edging. Stems thorny, poor grower this year and wish it bloomed more. No disease. Mrs. Foot (1 pl. 3 yrs. 3½′, Que.): Exhibition-type bloom, excellent form and substance,

good bloomer. Blooms balled in fall from too much rain. Good growth and foliage, no disease. J. Ghio (1 pl. 2 yrs. 4′, Cal.): Medium sized, flat, garden type form, good colour but blows fast. Petals often serrated. Tall grower, some mildew. A. Guadagni (1 pl. 3 yrs. 4½′, Que.): Exhibition form in spite of rather low petal count, excellent substance. Blooms larger than Tropicana and color a bit softer but brilliant. Grew very tall this year. Lovely dark green shiny foliage, very resistant to blackspot. M. Humenick (1 pl. 3 yrs. 7′, Cal.): Loose bloom, erect form, average substance. Blooms in clusters and repeat bloom cycle very good. Very fragrant, blooms hold a long time in bouquet — great for arrangers. Heavy grower, medium green foliage, no disease. E. Jubien (4 pls. 3 yrs. 3½′, Que.): Medium size, semi-double bloom, loose form, good substance. Tall growing rose that is always very striking in my garden — one of the best for me. Got raves as a centerpiece at a party. Abundant foliage, no disease, hardy. J. Packard (3 pls. 1-2 yrs. 4½′, Cal.): Large bloom, informal form, good substance. A marvelous, colourful landscape rose — so vigorous, no trouble! Excellent foliage. A. Pastro (1 pl. 1 yr. 5-6′, B.C.): This is a dandy — everyone should have a bush or two, or more. Very vigorous in every way, some mildew. C. D. Yeomans (1 pl. 5 yrs. 9′, B.C.): Bloom is a beautiful colour but plant is too tall. Healthy. (Last year for reporting this rose).

ALEXANDRA, H.T. (Kordes '73). Copper yellow. E. Cochran (3 pls. 3 yrs. 3-4′, Cal.): Medium size bloom with 25 petals, high centered, exhibition type, outstanding substance. I really like the fresh apricot colour — welcome variety in this colour class. Quite floriferous, form holds well in our foggy weather. Plants performed better in second year. Thorny growth, glossy medium green foliage, some mildew. J. Ghio (1 pl. 2 yrs. 3′, Cal.): Exhibition form, good substance, medium size bloom, repeats well. Fine colour, excellent for shows. Tall grower, coppery foliage. A. Pastro (1 pl. 2 yrs. 3′, B.C.): Do not confuse with Alexander — no competition — will give it another year then toss it over the fence. Fair growth, resistant to disease. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (10 pls. 3 yrs. 4½′, B.C.): 4″ diameter double blooms, high spiral centre, good substance. Fairly good crop of blooms, repeating well — another favourite with the public and hardly ever without a bloom to catch their attention. Upright growth, dark matt green foliage, no disease.

ALPINE SUNSET, H.T. (Cants '75) (Dr. A. J. Verhage x Grandpa Dickson). Peach pink, flushed yellow, 30 petals. J. Ghio (1 pl. 1 yr. 2½′, Cal.): Peace-type bloom, many petals, exhibition form, good substance. Lovely pastel colouring. Tall grower, light green foliage, some mildew. C. Marshall (1 pl. 1 yr. med., Ont.): Full, globular bloom, good substance, good size but lacks smooth elegance of others. Blooms well on short stems, branching growth, light green foliage, healthy. H. Wehrfritz (1 pl. 1 yr. 3′, Ont.): Large, globular blooms with good substance — a promising cultivar. Healthy.

ALLSPICE, H.T. (D. L. Armstrong '77) (Buccaneer x Peace). Medium yellow, 35 petals. E. Cochran (3 pls. 1 yr. 5½′, Cal.): Large double blooms, some borne singly, some double centres, substance

holds well in cool weather. Must be disbudded early for show. Yellows are always in demand — hope this variety will continue with vigorous growth but less split centres. Had a bad year with not enough water for roses. Repeats well, light olive green foliage, disease-resistant.

AMAZING GRACE, H.T. (Anderson '73). Medium pink. Mrs. Biddulph (1 pl. 1 yr. 18″, Man.): Rich pink bloom, good as cut flower, fragrant. Opens slowly and sparse bloomer. No blackspot, hardy. E. Jubien (2 pls. 2 yrs. 30″, Que.): Small, semi-double petals, not too many blooms, loose form, good substance. I like this rose when it is no more than half open. Average growth, good foliage, no disease, hardy. L. Moir (1 pl. 2 yrs. 14-18″, Man.): Rich pink bloom lasts well indoors as cut flower. Lovely fragrance. Would like more bloom — not a show bloom. Good form and substance. Low bushy grower, blackspots. Hardy. G. Stuart (14 pls. 4 yrs. 2½′, Que.): Generally small bloom, in size — not unlike Pascali. Exhibition quality, excellent substance, classic shape, delicate fragrance. Not a prolific bloomer but quality is exquisite. Resists balling, lasts well when cut. Upright growth, fair basal breaks. Hardy with normal protection.

AMERICA, Cl. (Warriner '76) (Fragrant Cloud x Tradition), A.A.R.S. '76. Soft peach apricot, 40-45 petals. R. Caldwell (1 pl. 1 yr. 4′, Ont.): Large, double, beautiful fragrant blooms. A vigorous climber — hope it is hardy up here. Excellent foliage. J. Ghio (1 pl. 2 yrs., Cal.): Garden form, substance is O.K. but not much of a repeater. Doesn't give any indication of climbing in two years. Some mildew. M. Humenick (1 pl. 2 yrs. 8′, Cal.): Exhibition form, great substance, some clusters. Good climber — prolific growth, much repeat bloom all summer. Shiny, medium green foliage, no disease. R. J. Kopecky (1 pl. 1 yr. 6′, Neb.): H.T. form, excellent substance, long lasting on bush. Joins Handel and Grand Hotel as being very good climber. Abundant bloom — fragrance is a bonus. No disease. C. Marshall (1 pl. 1 yr. 9′, Ont.): Full rounded and beautiful bloom, good substance. Performance is excellent, looks very promising — think it may have a good future. Bronzy, dark green foliage, very healthy. H. Wehrfritz (2 pls. 2 yrs. 8′, Ont.): Substance is good and colour is consistent. A very good climber provided it has vigour and hardiness. Healthy.

ANABELL (Korbell), Fl. (Kordes '72) (Zorina x Colour Wonder). Light orange, 24 petals. J. Ghio (1 pl. 3 yrs. 3', Cal.): High centered form, good substance, beautiful colouring and form. Each stem in cluster is clothed in leaves. Free growing, smallish foliage, average for disease. A. Guadagni (1 pl. 2 yrs. 2½′, Que.): Delightful H.T. form blooms, in clusters and singly. Lovely colour blend, excellent substance, very long lasting — perfect for flower arrangers. I dried some this year with silica-gel — retained form, substance and colour extremely well. Bloomed well with a real surge in the fall. Hardy. M. Humenick (1 pl. 4 yrs. 4′, Cal.): Exhibition form with great colour and substance. Foliage deeply serrated and it appears in cluster of blooms — many judges fault the rose because of this. Lots of shiny foliage — no disease. R. Keith (1 pl. 3 yrs. 2½′, Ont.): Very attractive, well formed bloom, very good form and substance. Rather different inflorescence

from most floribundas. No disease. G. Kingsley (3 pls. 4 yrs. 2½′, Mo.): Perfectly shaped small H.T. type blooms, long lasting, repeats well. Ideal in every respect but propensity to flop as it cannot stand wind or heavy rain — I let it fall on ground, peg it down, and from every leaf node it sends up another cane. Altogether excellent floribunda — should be ideal for arranger. Upright growth, leathery foliage, red in young stage. R. J. Kopecky (2 pls. 2 yrs. 2′, Neb.): Slow opening bloom, H.T. form, very good substance. One of the best for arranging — bright colour blends with anything and as cut flower it lasts and lasts. Can't say enough good things about this rose. No disease. J. Packard (1 pl. 2 yrs. 2¼′, Cal.): Small bloom, opens fast, very few blooms, no growth. This rose and Esther O'Farim just do not like my garden — may discard. H. Wehrfritz (6 pls. 5 yrs. 3′, Ont.): Anabell is worth a place that is protected from sun and extreme cold wind. C. D. Yeomans (1 pl. 2 yrs. 2½′, B.C.): Beautiful H.T. type form, blooms in large clusters on a small plant. Slow to repeat. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

ANGEL DARLING, Min. (Moore '76) (Little Chief x Angel Face). Mauve, 10 petals. M. Humenick (1 pl. 1 yr. 12″, Cal.): A dusty mauve, bright, with heavy yellow stamens. Semi-double, very loose form, good substance. A novelty in lavender. Erect grower, dark green foliage, some mildew.

ANGEL GIRL, H.T. (M. Wyant '73) (Sport of Belange). Clear coral pink. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose).

ANN ABERCONWAY, Fl. (Mattock '76) (Arthur Bell x Seedling). Apricot bronze, 20 petals. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (1 pl. 1 yr. 3′, B.C.): 2½″ large, double blooms, flat cupped form, fair substance, repeats well. A new addition which could be a good one — will reserve comment for another season. We had a hot dry summer and feel it will ball in normal B.C. weather. Upright, strong grower, dark green leathery foliage, no disease.

ANTIGUA, H.T. (Warriner '73) (South Seas x Golden Masterpiece). Apricot. J. Ghio (1 pl. 4 yrs. 4-5′, Cal.): Could be show form, urn shaped, average substance, long stems with naked necks. Nice colour — best in cool weather. Tall grower, grey-green foliage, some mildew. M. Humenick (1 pl. 4 yrs. 6′, Cal.): Exhibition bloom, formal form, good substance, somewhat thrifty with bloom. Colour is apricot with a touch of pink. Erect grower, sparse foliage, some mildew. A. Pastro (1 pl. 2 yrs. 3′, B.C.): Bloom doesn't have much going for it — not too exciting and a blah colour. Will keep for one more year. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

ANYTIME, Min. (McGredy '73) (New Penny x Elizabeth of Glamis). Salmon orange, 12 petals. A. Graber (3 pls. 2-3 yrs. 16″, Ont.): Semi-double blooms, 1¾″ across, frilled petals, only moderate repeater. Unusual smoky shade is different but fades badly and looks dirty. Coarse plant and not rose-like, tall upright grower, very large dark green foliage, no disease. Hardy. M. Humenick (1 pl. 2 yrs. 12″,

VERSAILLES (Hybrid Tea)
(Delbard '68)

APOGEE (Hybrid Tea)
(Delbard '68)

Cal.): A single with good yellow stamens, 1¼" blooms, wavy petals, an eye catcher. Medium orange colour — no blend to my thinking — an arranger's rose. Compact grower, medium green foliage, no disease.

A. RIDGE, H.T. (Meilland '77). Dark red. H. Wehrfritz (2 pls. 1 yr. 3', Ont.): Deep red bloom, 30 petals, classical form, good substance. Vigorous plants with basal shoots — promising! Very healthy upright growth, dark green foliage.

APERITIF, Fl. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

ARIZONA, Gr. (Weeks '75) (Fred Howard x Golden Scepter x Golden Rapture) A.A.R.S. '75. Orange red. R. Flood (1 pl. 3 yrs. 3½', Que.): Well formed blooms, great substance, colour is not easy to label. Very slow to repeat but when in bloom outlasts most other roses. Strong canes, dark leathery green foliage, no disease. J. Ghio (1 pl. 2 yrs. 3', Cal.): Bloom has strange form, average substance, some balling, weak repeater. Not attractive — discarding. Mildews. K. Mychaluk (1 pl. 2 yrs. Alta.): Single blooms on rather small bushes, slow to repeat. Does not seem to throw sprays — show possibilities seem limited. Substance is poor and form suffered in our cold wet summer. Seems hardy, wintered without noticeable damage. J. C. Sutherland (1 pl. 2 yrs. 3½', P.E.I.): This variety survived winter in a very weakened state and lost the space that it had done little to earn anyway. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (6 pls. 2 yrs. 2¼', B.C.): 4" double bloom, urn shaped, fair substance. Can give this rose only a fair to poor rating. Lacks vigour — must change our pruning technique and hopefully get a better shaped bush. Some mildew.

ATOLL (Clarita), H.T. (Meilland '72) (Super Star x (Zambra x Romantica)). Deep vermilion. C. Marshall (3 pls. 4 yrs. very tall, Ont.): Full rounded blooms, excellent substance, brilliant free bloomer on long fine stems — great for a cut or garden variety. Tall branched growth, medium green foliage, some mildew. Wm. McMahon (1 pl. 3 yrs. 4½', Ky.): Will discard this rose because bud stage is not pretty and open blooms stay too small most of the year. J. Packard (1 pl. 2 yrs. 3', Cal.): Large, full, very colourful bloom and many of them. Very attractive garden rose — no serious trouble. Vigorous growth. (Last year for reporting this rose).

AVE MARIA, H.T. (Kordes '73). Bright coral. J. Ghio (1 pl. 4 yrs. 2½', Cal.): Splendid exhibition bloom, high centered form, blooms in clusters. Best classed as a grandiflora. Medium height, small foliage. (Last year for reporting this rose).

BAHIA, Fl. (Lammerts '73) (Rumba x Tropicana). Orange red. J. Ghio (1 pl. 2 yrs. 2', Cal.): Bloom has good form and substance, doesn't cluster well, short. Below average rose — discarding. Light green foliage. R. Inns (2 pls. 3 yrs. 3', Cal.): High centered blooms in small clusters. Continuously in bloom — makes a nice border plant. Light green foliage — attracts mildew. J. Wilson (1 pl. 3 yrs. 1½'. Man.): Small, well-shaped blooms, good form, long lasting — I still like this floribunda. Fairly good growth habit, small healthy foliage. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

BANGOR, Fl. (Dickson '72) (Jubilant x Marlena). Carmine pink, 26 petals. R. Flood (2 pls. 5 yrs. 1½′, Que.): Blooms are quite large in comparison to size of the bush. Fluorescent pink, excellent substance, blooms open flat but are still quite attractive — would make an ideal border rose. Must be kept on a regular spraying program or is subject to blackspot. E. Jubien (2 pls. 2 yrs. 15″, Que.): 2″ diameter, flat single blooms, good substance. No trouble with disease this year. Added another bush — very pleased with this as a low growing rose. Good foliage, hardy. (Last year for reporting this rose).

BARBIE, Fl. (Swim & Ellis '77) (Escort x Jazz Fest). Light red, 35-40 petals. E. Cochran (2 pls. 1 yr. 3′, Cal.): Very double blooms with petals that quill, excellent exhibition form and the best substance. Fragrant, prolific, and petals drop cleanly. Has form, vigour, colour — one of the best floribundas I have tested for Armstrong. They plan to use it as a greenhouse rose. Healthy plants that repeat their blooming cycle so often — a variety everyone should have. Upright, dense spreading growth habit, no problems with disease.

BARONNE DE NERVO, Cl. (Delbard '72). No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose).

BELINDA (Tanbeedee), Fl. (Tantau '72). No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose).

BELLONA, Fl. (Kordes '75) (Mabella x Minigold). Yellow, 24-30 petals. H. Wehrfritz (1 pl. 1 yr. 3′, Ont.): Beautiful, long lasting blooms, good substance. A greenhouse cultivar that can be used in a sheltered location for cut roses.

BICENTENNIAL, Fl. (Meyer '75). Medium yellow. H. Wehrfritz (3 pls. 1-2 yrs. 3′, Ont.): Well formed blooms, good substance. Change in colour as blooms mature is not an asset. Bushy healthy growth with dark green foliage.

BIG CHIEF, H.T. (Dickson '75) (Ernest H. Morse x Red Planet). Deep crimson, 28 petals. E. Jubien (1 pl. 1 yr. 30″, Que.): Large size double bloom, exhibition form, good substance. A good start for just one bush. Upright grower, clean foliage, no disease. G. Magee (3 pls. 2 yrs. 4′, Ont.): Beautiful, long bud with not too many petals, not fast opening. Need more time to evaluate, good however — lovely dark colour. Upright grower. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (1 pl. 2 yrs. 3′, B.C.): 4½″ double blooms, high centered form, poor substance, slow to repeat and sparse bloomer. Fails to produce a bloom without a fault — splits, balls — will discard. Upright, strong growth, dark matt foliage, mildews. H. Wehrfritz (4 pls. 2 yrs. 4′, Ont.): Medium size bloom, high centered with good substance, some burning. My plants are still relatively small. No mildew. D. Yeomans (1 pl. 1 yr. 4′, B.C.): Big, bright exhibition blooms on a vigorous healthy plant.

BLUE HEAVEN, H.T. (Whisler '71). No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

BLUE MIST, Min. (Morey '70) (Unnamed seedling x unnamed

seedling). Soft pink lavender, 18-25 petals. G. Magee (2 pls. 1-2 yrs. 2′, Ont.): Sprays of decorative blooms, fine garden variety. Tall bush, small foliage. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

BLUE NILE, H.T. (Delbard '77). Mauve. H. Wehrfritz (2 pls. 1 yr. 3′, Ont.): Well formed bloom, very good substance, about 35 petals, very fragrant. The best mauve available. Vigorous upright growth, very healthy.

BOBBY CHARLTON, H.T. (Fryer '74) (Royal Highness x Prima Ballerina). Deep pink with silver reverse, 35-40 petals. J. Ghio (1 pl. 1 yr. 3-4′, Cal.): High-centered, exhibition form with quilled petals, great substance — the best "new" rose in the garden. Fantastic stems covered with huge foliage — will sweep the shows. Tall grower, disease-resistant. G. Magee (1 pl. 1 yr. 3′, Ont.): Long slender bud, exhibition form bloom. Not too much bloom first year but promising. Upright grower. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (11 pls. 2 yrs. 2½′, B.C.): 4½″ double blooms, good substance, fair amount of blooms but slow to repeat. A beautiful rose — will win a lot of blue ribbons if given time to get established — stay with it. Upright grower, no disease.

BONANZA, Fl. (Kordes '72). Orange peach. J. Packard (Cal.): One of the best floribundas I have ever had — believe this was dropped by nurseries as it blackspots. We do not have blackspot. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

BON BON, Fl. (Warriner '73). Reddish pink and white blend. J. Ardoino (1 pl. 3 yrs. 2¼′, Ont.): H.T. form, good substance, performance not as good this season. Low grower, dark green disease-free foliage, very hardy. J. Ghio (1 pl. 2 yrs. 2′, Cal.): Large clusters, flat form, good substance, lovely colour — a nice floribunda. Spreading growth, nice foliage, no disease. A. Graber (1 pl. 3 yrs. 2′, Ont.): Semi-double bloom, loose form, good substance, 30 petals, repeats slowly. Lovely in June, nothing much the rest of the year. Very low grower, dark green foliage, touch of blackspot. Hardy. G. Kingsley (2 pls. 1 yr. 2′, Mo.): Semi-double blooms, good substance, open flat, typical floribunda form. Could repeat faster but this is its first year. A rather showy floribunda, large size bloom. Rather spreading growth, medium green foliage, no disease. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

BONNIE SCOTLAND, H.T. (Andersons '76) (Wendy Cussons x Percy Thrower). Deep pink, 42 petals. E. Jubien (1 pl. 1 yr. 24″, Que.): Medium size semi-double bloom, loose form, excellent substance. This really is a beautiful rose and it's very fragrant. Upright grower, abundant, disease-free foliage. G. Stuart (8 pls. 1 yr. 26″-30″, Que.): Double, exhibition type bloom, excellent substance, 40-50 petals, 5″ diameter bloom. Everblooming — produced 15 to 20 blooms per bush this season. Unusual deep pink with a suggestion of mauve — colour sufficiently unique to justify another colour class. Very fragrant, cut open bloom lasts up to seven days, and does not ball. Compact growth, good basal breaks, good size deep green foliage, disease resistant — has been regularly sprayed.

BONNY, Min. (Kordes '74) (Zorina x unnamed seedling). Warm pink. M. Humenick (1 pl. 1 yr. 12″, Cal.): Exhibition form, super substance, many petals — looks like a mini-hybrid tea. Holds form long time. Compact grower, medium green foliage, no disease.

BRIGHTSIDE, Min. (Moore '74) (Persian Princess x Persian Princess). Orange red, yellow base. A. Graber (1 pl. 1 yr. 15″, Ont.): Flat form with good substance, 30 petals, 1¼″ size bloom but not too many for first year. Nice colour, needs another year to judge — nothing special as yet. Dull green flat foliage on upright bush, touch of mildew. M. Humenick (1 pl. 1 yr. 12″, Cal.): Very showy bloom, good colour combination, decorative form, good substance, opens flat and fast. Erect grower, medium green foliage, no disease. B. Porter (1 pl. 1 yr. 9″, Sask.): Exhibition bud opening to loose form, good substance. 25 petals, blooms borne singly, pleasant distinct fragrance, quite stingy with flowers. Eye catching when first open but not appealing afterwards. Bushy grower, medium to dark green foliage, no disease.

BURGHAUSEN, Fl. (Kordes '76). Scarlet, 35 petals. E. Cochran (2 pls. 1 yr. 3′, Cal.): 2½″ well formed blooms with good centres, exhibition form, loads of substance. Fragrance — slight. Plants produced many large sprays, lasted for days holding colour and form — I will plant more. Disease resistant. H. Wehrfritz (5 pls. 2 yrs. 3′, Ont.): Colour consistant, cleans itself. Many basal shoots, bushy grower, medium green disease-free foliage. It takes hot summer sun.

BURGUND, H.T. (Kordes '77). Dark red. H. Wehrfritz (2 pls. 1 yr. 3′, Ont.): Long buds, good substance — fragrance, colour and vigour are its assets! Bushy, very healthy grower, foliage is reddish changing to medium green.

BUSY LIZZY, Fl. (Harkness '70). No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

CAIRNGORM, Fl. (Cocker '73) (Anne Cocker x Arthur Bell). Orange gold, overlaid salmon pink, 37 petals. A. Guadagni (1 pl. 3 yrs. 3½′, Que.): Excellent form and substance, good for exhibiting. Lovely blend of colours but not attractive when it ages. Good for arranging when half open; also dries well in silica gel in same stage and retains form and color. Very floriferous all summer and fall. G. Kingsley (1 pl. 1 yr. 1½′, Mo.): An exceptional bloom! Perfect H.T. type, quite long lasting and seem to come one to a stem minimal, no clustering, but bloom production makes it appear so. Should be planted in front of the bed as it doesn't grow tall. I like this one — am impressed — will order more next year. Short, spreading growth, good foliage, no disease. J. Packard (1 pl. 2 yrs. 1½′, Cal.): Semi-double form, good substance. Very unusual colour and is charming as cut bloom as it lasts a long time — looks artificial. Slow growth, good foliage, no disease.

CANARY, H.T. (Tantau '77). Medium yellow. H. Wehrfritz (2 pls. 1 yr. 3′, Ont.): Large blooms with many petals, a slight touch of red on the edges, good substance. Vigorous and healthy in its first year.

CANDY APPLE, Gr. (Weeks '75) (Jack O'Lantern x Unnamed seedling). Cherry red, 40-45 petals. M. Humenick (1 pl. 4 yrs. Cal.): Decorative form, great substance, cluster blooms. Some fragrance. Erect grower, medium green foliage, no disease.

CAPTAIN COOK, Fl. (McGredy '77) (Irish Mist x Seedling). Brilliant orange, 10 petals. E. Cochran (2 pls. 1 yr. 5′, Cal.): Cupped bloom, lightly wavy petals, decorative form, outstanding substance, blooms on large trusses on stiff stems, very thorny. Blooms open flat, hold for days without flopping. Brightest orange colour — like a neon sign. Has everything I like in a floribunda, blooms in any kind of weather without fading, drops cleanly. Very vigorous habit, no disease. I rate it A. R. Flood (1 pl. 1 yr. 2′, Que.): Loose form, wavy petals, bright colour is its main asset. Stingy on bloom for a floribunda but first year for me — maybe it needs time to get established. Healthy foliage.

CASTLE MANNHIEM, Fl. (Kordes '76). Orange scarlet. E. Cochran (2 pls. 2 yrs. 3′, Cal.): Cupped form, semi-double blooms, open fast but last long in good condition without fading. Full trusses — 18-20 blooms to a spray with good inflorescence. Excellent show quality, outstanding for garden, drops petals cleanly. Good variety in all respects. Plant habit and disease resistance would make it good for a hedge. Erect bushy grower, bright green foliage.

CAYENNE, H.T. (Warriner '76) (South Seas x Unnamed seedling). Deep vivid orange, 35-40 petals. E. Caldwell (1 pl. 1 yr. 15″, Ont.): Sparse bloom, tends to come in clusters, opens slowly and lasts well. Flat form, good substance. Was a substitute — I don't think I would have bought it. Hasn't produced much bloom — will give it one more year. Upright grower, no disease. J. Ghio (1 pl. 3 yrs. 3′, Cal.): Bloom balls badly, smoky colour, poor form, won't open — discarding this year. Spreading growth, dark green foliage.

CENTURION, Fl. (Mattock '75) (Evelyn Fison x Seedling). Crimson, 30 petals. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (1 pl. 2 yrs. 26″, B.C.): 3″ diameter bloom, flat cuppish form, good substance, lots of bloom and repeats well. A bright colourful rose — could be better planted in mass — certainly not a 'Europeana'. Upright grower, dark matt foliage, mildews.

CHARISMA, Fl. (R. Jolly '77) A.A.R.S. '78. Red blend. (Note: This is shown as H.T. in 1974 ARS Annual, — House of Meilland, int. Conrad Pyle — could someone clarify this?). E. Cochran (2 pls. 1 yr. 3′, Cal.): Slender well formed buds, open to exhibition form blossoms with 40 petals. High centered, tremendous exhibition sprays that can produce fine exhibition roses. Beautiful H.T. type blooms, brilliant non-fading colour — brilliant orange scarlet and chrome yellow. Lasts for days as cut rose, and would make a beautiful hedge. One of the best floribundas — no garden should be without this charming little beauty. Spray to control mildew. M. Humenick (1 pl. 1 yr. 3′, Cal.): Loose bloom with decorative form and good substance. Novelty colour — seem to be many today in this colour class. Erect growth, medium

green foliage, no disease. R. J. Kopecky (3 pls. 1 yr. 30″, Neb.): Very small bloom in groups of 3 or less, flat form, fair substance. Blooms go "blah" very fast in my garden. Blooms constantly but doesn't like rain. The final verdict is not yet in. Upright grower, some mildew.

CHARLES DE GAULLE, H.T. (Meilland '76). Mauve. H. C. Wehrfritz (3 pls. 1 yr. 3′, Ont.): Bloom has strong fragrance and well formed. Promising.

CHERRY-VANILLA, Gr. (Armstrong '74) (Buccaneer x El Capitan). Cream, pink edges. R. Caldwell (1 pl. 1 yr. 5′, Ont.): Large, loose petalled bloom, fragrant. Repeats well — strongest grower in my garden. Recommended for garden not exhibition. Tall grower, excellent foliage, no disease. J. Packard (1 pl. 3 yrs. 3′, Cal.): Semi-double bloom, unusual novelty — not for everyone. Received a poor plant that neither grows nor blooms.

CHORUS, Fl. (Meilland '76). Color not known to editors. H. Wehrfritz (4 pls. 1 yr. 2′, Ont.): 35 petals, color consistant, blooms in clusters. Cup shaped form, very good substance — one of the promising introductions — I will increase. Bushy growth habit, glossy dark green foliage, no mildew, some blackspot.

CITY OF GLOUCESTER, H.T. (J. Sanday '71) (Gavotte x Buccaneer). Saffron yellow, shaded gold, 37 petals. J. Ghio (1 pl. 1 yr. 2½′, Cal.): High centered blooms with light substance. Plentiful blooms and shows great promise for show table. Spreading growth, light green foliage, some mildew. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

CLIMBING FIRST PRIZE (Reasoner '76) (Sport of First Prize). Rose pink blend. M. Humenick (1 pl. 2 yrs. 10′, Cal.): Great colour combination, exhibition form, great substance. Blooms more often than the bush. Grows well as a climber. Mildews.

COALITE FLAME, H.T. (Dickson '74) (Fragrant Cloud x Red Planet). Deep vermilion. E. Cochran (1 pl. 1 yr. 4′, Cal.): Exhibition bloom of 55-60 petals. Long thick buds open slowly, some split centres — hope this will improve. Good rose for foggy climate. Plant habit, form, colour and good repeat make it a winner — I really like it. No disease. E. Jubien (3 pls. 3 yrs. 3′, Que.): A very prolific bloomer, medium size, exhibition form and excellent substance. Only thing wrong with this rose is the name — called after a coal or fuel company. Tall growth habit, abundant foliage, no disease, hardy. G. Kingsley (1 pl. 1 yr. 2′, Mo.): There has been so little of it, it's difficult to judge but appears high centered, rather rapid in opening. Not fair to judge on one year's performance but has really shown me nothing. G. Magee (2 pls. 2 yrs. 32″, Ont.): Long bud, high centered bloom, good exhibition form — shows double centres when very double blooms open full but at ⅔ open centres are usually good. Very long lasting. Sprawls a little. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (1 pl. 3 yrs. 28″, B.C.): 4½″ big, double blooms, high centered form, good substance, average amount of blooms and slow to repeat. A glowing vermilion — more intense than Tropicana. Too bad it's skimpy with

bloom — for this reason we prefer 'Command Performance'. Upright grower, dark matt foliage, no disease.

COLOR MAGIC, H.T. (Warriner '77) A.A.R.S. '78. Creamy pink. E. Cochran (2 pls. 1 yr. 4′, Cal.): Pointed buds, fully double exhibition form, lasting quality, prolific bloomer. Cut blooms hold form without flopping. Sure love this fine new cultivar — beautiful colour deepens as large blooms age to a bright cherry-red. Very high centres unfold to an exhibition rose — thrill to exhibit. Fragrant. Vigorous upright grower, large disease-free foliage. M. Humenick (1 pl. 1 yr. 3′, Cal.): Rather loose bloom, exhibition form and great substance. Seems to open fast — should be at its best in spring and fall. Colour changes as it matures. Erect grower, medium green foliage, no disease. R. Kopecky (4 pls. 1 yr. 4-5′, Neb.): Large bloom could be shown but will need disbudding. Very good form, excellent substance — another AARS selection everyone will want. Upright grower, no disease noted.

COMPASSION, Cl. (Harkness '73) (Rosy Mantle x Prima Ballerina). Pale salmon orange, lighter reverse, 39 petals. H. Wehrfritz (4 pls. 2 yrs. 5′, Ont.): A pale colour compensated for by fragrance and form. Not enough blooms so far. Healthy.

CONCERTINA, Fl. (Meilland). Orange. H. Wehrfritz (1 pl. 1 yr. 2′, Ont.): Semi-double bloom, heavy substance. Not worth the space in a normal rose garden — perhaps it is meant for parks.

COPPELIA, Fl. (Meilland '77). Medium pink. H. Wehrfritz (1 pl. 1 yr. 3′, Ont.): Loose, butterfly type blooms, similar to Centennaire de Lourdes. Vigorous upright grower, very healthy.

CORDULA, Fl. (Kordes '73). Scarlet. E. Caldwell (1 pl. 1 yr. 2′, Ont.): Many clusters of semi-double blooms, flat form, good substance, long lasting. It's a good garden rose — always in bloom. Some leaf burn in mid-summer heat but recovered well — looks like a hardy type to withstand adverse growing conditions. Upright grower, free from disease. E. Cochran (2 pls. 4 yrs. 2′, Cal.): Small blooms, 35 petals, opens more like hybrid pompom zinnia. Very long lasting, produces excellent show sprays. I rate it for vigour, floriferousness and show quality — one bad habit — blooms hang on in wet weather. This darling rose is a must for a tree rose. Low compact growth, no disease yet. J. Sutherland (1 pl. 3 yrs. 2′, P.E.I.): This variety on which I commented favourably last year did not survive a winter in which I lost 50% of my H.T.s but few floribundas. H. Wehrfritz (1 pl. 2 yrs. 1½′, Ont.): Attractive pompom dahlia type, excellent border cultivar provided spent blooms are removed. Bushy growth, red foliage changing to medium green, no disease. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

CORSO, H.T. (Cocker '76) (Anne Cocker x Dr. A. J. Verhage). Orange. H. Wehrfritz (2 pls. 1 yr. 3½′, Ont.): Long lasting flowers. Promising in its first year.

COVENTRY CATHEDRAL, Fl. (McGredy '72) (Little Darling x Goldilocks x Irish Mist) — known as Cathedral in U.S. Light ver-

milion, pale reverse, 24 petals. R. Caldwell (1 pl. 2 yrs. 2′, Ont.): Bloom has few petals — more of a single. Poor substance. One is enough — I prefer Anabell which lasts much longer. Lower grower, excellent foliage. E. Cochran (2 pls. 5 yrs. 3-4′, Cal.): Cupped form, 25 petals that open fast but last well on plant, large clusters and many to a stem. Prolific habit, long stems — thorny. Non-fading in wet weather. Beautiful grown as hedge, never out of bloom — wish I had more space. Very vigorous grower, disease resistant. J. Ghio (1 pl. 3 yrs. 2′, Cal.): Semi-double bloom, in clusters, good substance. Not our favourite but this is a minority opinion. Tall spreading growth, good foliage. M. Humenick (1 pl. 3 yrs. 3′, Cal.): Wavy petals, many blooms per spray, always some colour. Holds well then drops petals cleanly. Dense grower, medium green foliage, no disease. R. Kopecky (2 pls. 2 yrs. 2′, Neb.): Fast opening but long lasting bloom, very good substance. Has come along the second year — a real surprise. Replanted last fall — must like its new home. One plant had 40 blooms at one time — outstanding sight. Low bushy growth, some mildew. K. Mychaluk (2 pls. 1 yr. Alta.): Nice neat bushes with nice sprays, occasional single blooms. Good show rose but slow to repeat, gorgeous color. E. Ouellette (1 pl. 2 yrs. 1½′, Que.): Somewhat sparse bloom, pleasing colour, small size — prefer parent 'Little Darling'. Cupped form, quite good substance. Small bush and doesn't like wet weather. Not resistant to blackspot both years despite good spray program. Won't stand up — drops its leaves and cries for help. Few basal breaks, and just made it through the winter. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (16 pls. 4 yrs. 28″, B.C.): 2½″ fully double bloom, high centered form, very good substance. Produces loads of blooms and repeats well — truly a good bedder especially in mass planting. Keeps its colour in any weather. Upright grower, medium glossy foliage, no disease. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

CREPE DE CHINE, H.T. (Delbard). Deep pink. Mrs. Baillie (1 pl. 1 yr. 30″, Ont.): Classical bloom, beautiful unfading colour, exhibition form, good substance. Has performed very well — I like it. Upright growth, light green foliage, no disease. H. Wehrfritz (2 pls. 2 yrs. 5′, Ont.): Bloom has up to 20 petals only, large blooms, colour consistant. Form is flat and opens fast, excellent substance — worth growing in spite of low petal count. Upright, vigorous growth, glossy dark green foliage. Very healthy.

CRESTED JEWEL, Moss (Moore '72). No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

CROCK O'GOLD (Anderson '72). Golden yellow. A. Pastro (1 pl. 3 yrs. 3′, B.C.): Just another garden rose and not even that — may give it away rather than throw it away. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

CYNTHIA (Cybelle), H.T. (Warriner '76) (Bob Hope x Unnamed seedling). Cherry crimson, 35 petals. E. Cochran (4 pls. 3 yrs. 3½′, Cal.): Large exhibition form, high centres, substance excellent in dry weather, poor in wet weather. Open bloom is beautiful with a heavy sweet fragrance. Would rate this unusual variety 'A' except for weak peduncles and fading in wet weather. I intend to keep it for the spring

and fall bloom. Plant habit, unusual colour, form and fragrance make it worth keeping — no rose is perfect.

DAME OF SARK, Fl. (Harkness '76) ((Pink Parfait x Masquerade) x Tabler's Choice). Gold, flushed scarlet, 36 petals. H. Wehrfritz (2 pls. 1 yr. 3′, Ont.): Loose form, but outstandingly healthy. Blooms did not like our summer heat. Upright growth habit, no mildew.

DARLING FLAME, Min. (Meilland '71) ((Rimrose x Josephine Wheatcroft) x Zambra). Vermilion, 25 petals. G. Magee (1 pl. 2 yrs. 14″, Ont.): Bloom hasn't too many petals. Decorative form, very bright and attractive in the garden. Bushy growth.

DESERT CHARM, Min. (Moore '72). Dark red. B. Porter (1 pl. 2 yrs. 14″, Sask.): Blooms borne in small clusters, slow to repeat. Exhibition form, excellent substance, slow to come into bloom and not a heavy bloomer but eye catching colour. Vigorous upright growth, a bit coarse, no disease, very hardy. Insect damage to buds appeared to be from rose curculio. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

DOLCE VITA, H.T. (Delbard '74). Coral pink. J. Ardoino (1 pl. 1 yr. 26″, Ont.): High centered, exhibition type, good form and substance — quite a sight in the garden. Tall upright grower, dark green disease-free foliage, fairly hardy. Mrs. Baillie (1 pl. 3 yrs. 28″, Ont.): Classical high centered form, good petalage, long lasting — I like it very much. Has bloomed well and improved this year. No disease. Mrs. Beattie (1 pl. 3 yrs. 4′, Man.): Recurring bloom all season, holds well as cut flower, good exhibition form — love this rose! Tall growing, nice green foliage, no disease. M. Cadsby (1 pl. 2 yrs. 3′, Ont.): Exquisite colour, good for exhibition, good substance — best of Delbard's roses I have grown. Repeats slowly. Upright grower, medium foliage, no disease. Mrs. Kamp (4-5′, Man.): Good form and substance, free blooming. Early June blooms and continuous all season. Tall grower, disease free, hardy. G. Magee (1 pl. 3 yrs. 6′, Ont.): High centered buds on long stems, exhibition quality, form and substance. Improving in vigour every year and is a good exhibition variety. Fair blooms but not really free. Upright growth. C. Marshall (3 pls. 1 yr. tall, Ont.): Nice buds on strong plants but too few petals so blooms were thin. Cupped form, good substance, early bloom sparse and not half the 40-45 petallage. Much improved in the fall — lots of buds. Apparently needs time to establish. Healthy. H. Wehrfritz (7 pls. 4 yrs. 5′, Ont.): Blooms retain their delicate colour in rain or sunshine. High centered form, good substance, excellent early and late in the year: good during the summer. Upright grower, very healthy, hardy.

DOLLY, Fl. (Poulsen). Deep rose pink, 20 petals. E. Cochran (1 pl. 1 yr. 4′, Cal.): Semi-double blooms, plant just covered with clusters almost covering the leaves — fantastic when in full bloom. Excellent colour, vigorous, floriferous and healthy — this variety has everything going for it! Poulsen roses also seem very hardy. Medium to large clusters, excellent for exhibition and excellent repeat bloom. Upright and spreading growth, dark green, glossy foliage. H. Wehrfritz (1 pl.

1 yr. 5′, Ont.): Cup shaped, open bloom — a promising floribunda. Healthy.

DONNA FAYE, Min. (Schwartz '75) (Ma Perkins x Baby Betsy McCall). Light pink, 26-28 petals. M. Humenick (1 pl. 1 yr. 12″, Cal.): A beautiful soft pink, exhibition form and great substance. Holds well, many petals, unfurls slowly. Erect growth, medium green foliage, no disease.

DORIS TYSTERMAN, H.T. (Wisbeck Plant. Co. '75) (Peer Gynt x Seedling). Tangerine, darker at edges, 28 petals. Mrs. Elko (1 pl. 1 yr. 12″, Man.): Fine orange blooms, long lasting, good form and substance, subtle fragrance. Long stems, double blooms. 12 blooms at one time but hasn't repeated. Low growth, no basal breaks, and no disease. A. G. Stuart (4 pls. 1 yr. 2½′, Que.): Medium sized bloom, loose form, fair substance, an exquisite colour, slightly fragrant. Good shape to half blown then rather flat, and not a prolific bloomer. Upright grower, bronze green foliage, disease-resistant. Normal protection. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (1 pl. 1 yr., B.C.): High centered bloom, good substance, large, double, good quality and repeats fairly well. A very bright colour. Needs to be disbudded often to get large blooms shown in catalogue. Not too vigorous in first year, upright grower, medium matt foliage, no disease. H. Wehrfritz (2 pls. 1 yr. 4½′, Ont.): An attractive colour and a healthy plant — promising. No disease. D. Yeomans (1 pl. 3 yrs. 60″, B.C.): A pretty garden rose but it mildews.

DOUBLE DELIGHT, H.T. (Swim '77) (Granada x Garden Party). A.A.R.S. '77. Red blend — red and white bicolour, 35-45 petals. J. Ardoino (1 pl. 1 yr. 30″, Ont.): High centered bloom, good form, very good substance. Can't tell much in its first year but looks great. Tall grower, dark green foliage, free from disease, hardy. Mrs. Baillie (1 pl. 1 yr. 24″, Ont.): Urn shaped form, good substance, perhaps it doesn't like the wet summer but I found blotchy blooms very offensive. A poor Kordes Perfecta. Short growth, medium green foliage. R. Caldwell (1 pl. 1 yr. 2½′, Ont.): Few blooms, not very large — hoping for a better performance next year. Medium growth. E. Cochran (3 pls. 3 yrs. 4-5′, Cal.): Excellent exhibition form, substance good except in wet weather, 40-45 petals arranged with a very high point and perfect symmetry, and oh! what a colour. Variety has improved each year. Spider mites love it. Upright growth, branching at top. J. Ghio (1 pl. 1 yr. 2½′, Cal.): Blooms well, long stems, high centered form, substance O.K. Certainly a unique colour that is striking. Spreading growth, some mildew. M. Humenick (1 pl. 2 yrs. 4′, Cal.): Exhibition form, good substance, a novelty, have seen a few good blooms this year. Can be great in the right climate but not in my yard — takes heat to open easily and colour petal edges to be like the pictures we see. Erect grower, dull foliage, no disease. R. Inns (1 pl. 1 yr. 3′, Cal.): Large, double bloom, decorative form, excellent substance, beautiful colour combination. Not good exhibition so far because of confused centres. Very fragrant and profuse bloomer. Low, spreading growth, some mildew. M. Iskander (2 pls. 1 yr. 2′, Alta.): Large bloom with stiff sturdy petals — bloom is 4″ or larger. A beauti-

ful rose with red outer petals and white inner ones — good rose for a show rose. Fragrant, and bloom appears artificial. Vigorous growth, dark green foliage, no disease. E. Jubien (2 pls. 1 yr. 2′, Que.): Double bloom with exhibition form and excellent substance — I was delighted with this new introduction. Upright grower, abundant foliage, no disease. M. Kirkland (1 pl. 1 yr. 2½′, Ont.): Very poor bloom — perhaps got a poor plant from the nursery — will order another from a different supplier next year. R. Kopecky (4 pls. 2 yrs. 3′, Neb.): Exhibition bloom, excellent substance — one of the best AARS introductions in years. Draws raves from everyone who sees it. Fragrant, abundant repeat bloom. Upright growth, some mildew. C. Marshall (1 pl. 1 yr. med. Ont.): Full bloom, rounded form, good substance, very fragrant, white to red at tip. Good producer. If cut partially open makes an effective colour combination indoors. Very interesting variety. Branching growth, healthy. Mrs. McCann (1 pl. 1 yr. 3′, Ont.): Medium sized bloom for first year, decorative form, needs higher centre, very good substance. Colour much like Handel — has 'come on' appeal. Looks very beautiful when single bloom is floated in a rose bowl. Excellent growth with repeat blooms all summer. No disease. A. Rendle (1 pl. 1 yr. 3′, B.C.): Double, high centered bloom but some confused centres, exhibition type, fair substance. Petals are rather loose and open quickly — colour is its best feature. Upright growth, semi-glossy foliage. J. Smith (1 pl. 1 yr. Man.): High centered bloom, slow to repeat, fragrant. A lot like Peace but has cherry red edges on petals. A poor plant to start with — will order more elsewhere. No disease. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (1 pl. 1 yr. 26″, B.C.): 4″ double bloom, high centered with good substance. Fair amount of blooms and repeats well. Have every reason to think this rose will be very popular once it gets established. Unaffected by wet weather — a must for B.C. gardens. Sprawling growth, dark matt foliage, no disease. H. Wehrfritz (1 pl. 1 yr. 3′, Ont.): Some confused centres, noisy colour, but fragrant. Vigorous growth and an attention getting colour will assure this cultivar a distribution. Healthy. J. Wilson (2 pls. 1 yr. 3′, Man.): High centered bloom, very good substance, fine looking rose. One bush had 10 blooms at one time — saw one from Min. win section in International Flower Show. Season wet and cold, so after first blooms others balled. Erect grower, no disease.

DRAMBUIE, H.T. (Anderson) (Sport of Whisky Mac). Amber. R. Inns (1 pl. 1 yr. 4′, Cal.): Large, slight petalled, ruffled petals, decorative form, good substance, fast repeat bloomer. Showy apricot colour — beautiful garden colour. Low spreading growth, light green foliage, no disease.

DUBLIN BAY, Cl. (McGredy '76) (Bantry Bay x Altissimo). Scarlet crimson, 26 petals. R. Caldwell (1 pl. 1 yr. 4′, Ont.): 4″ bloom, opens quickly, repeats well. I really like this one — perhaps moved to an open location it will not mildew. Have had far above average rainfall. Excellent foliage. J. Ghio (1 pl. 3 yrs. Cal.): Semi-double clusters, good form and substance, super colour and performance. Average growth, leathery foliage, few diseases. C. Marshall (1 pl. 1 yr. Ont.): Semi-double cupped blooms, good substance, satisfactory for first year — promising. Seems healthy. Light green foliage. A. Rendle (3 pls.

2 yrs. 6′, B.C.): Semi-double blooms, high centered H.T. type, good substance, constant bloomer, mainly in clusters. A climber that is attractive and easy to maintain. Slight mildew. J. Sutherland (1 pl. 1 yr. 4′, P.E.I.): Sparse, double bloom, H.T. type form, very good substance. Bush made slow progress in what was a poor year for roses. Excellent foliage, no disease. H. Wehrfritz (6 pls. 3 yrs. 6′, Ont.): Semi-double blooms of intense colour, flat form, weather resistant. I grow it as a shrub because the last two winters did not allow it to reach normal length for climbers. Dublin Bay attracts attention with its vivid colour. Healthy.

DUFTSTAR, H.T. (Kordes '74) (Seedling x Papa Meilland). Dark red, 24 petals. E. Cochran (1 pl. 1 yr. 5-6′, Cal.): Very long pointed buds, high centered bloom, thick heavy petals, spots in wet weather. Very sweet damask fragrance. Blooms too loose and blow fast — will give it another year testing for a fair evaluation. Intermittent bloomer and low petal count must improve or out it goes. Tall, vigorous plant, no disease when sprayed. J. Ghio (1 pl. 1 yr. 2′, Cal.): Long buds, quilled petals, exhibition form, substance O.K. Colour and form show promise but mildew-prone.

DUFTZAUBER, H.T. (Kordes). Crimson. E. Cochran (3 pls. 3 yrs. 4½′, Cal.): Large, 35-40 petals, high centres, some split, good substance, can be exhibition. Dark velvety surface, beautiful in hot weather. Poor performance this year — will try again. R. Kopecky (2 pls. 1 yr. 4′, Neb.): Very good form, excellent substance, comparable to Papa Meilland, blooms come singly — welcome addition to my reds. Mildews.

DUSKY RED, H.T. (Wyant '73). Deep red. R. Flood (1 pl. 2 yrs. 2½′, Que.): Because of the short supply of the plant I thought this was something special. Poor production of bloom and the few blooms I saw were of very poor quality — there are much better dark reds than this. Virtue was no mildew but would prefer to spray more and see colour. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

ELATION, H.T. (Warriner '73) (Buccaneer x Seedling). Deep yellow. Mrs. Baillie (1 pl. 1 yr. 30″, Ont.): Exhibition form, bloomed well this year. Seems to improve with age — a good yellow. Upright growth, light green foliage, no disease. E. Jubien (3 pls. 2 yrs. 30″, Que.): Medium size, semi-double bloom, exhibition form, excellent substance — I still like this yellow rose. Upright growth habit, clean foliage, no disease. H. Wehrfritz (1 pl. 2 yrs. 4′, Ont.): Blooms disappear too fast and just don't have enough good points — one more year for it. Upright growth, healthy.

ELFIN CHARM, Min. (Moore '74). ((R. Wichuraiana x Floradora) x Fiesta Gold). Phlox pink, 65 petals. A. Rendle (3 pls. 3 yrs. 12″, Ont.): Double bloom, bright clear colour, good repeater. Short pointed buds, excellent substance — a nice sweet rose with plenty of bloom. Compact, rounded growth, small leathery foliage, no disease.

EL MONTE, H.T. (Please — can anyone help on hybridizer and

year?). Yellow. A. Archibald (1 pl. 1 yr. 40″, Sask.): Rather loose bloom, poor exhibition type with weak stems. Usually have problems with yellow roses, however this was reasonably good. Vigorous grower, good foliage, disease-resistant.

EUROROSE, Fl. (Dickson '73) (Zorina x Redgold). Yellow ochre, flushed red, 25 petals. G. Kingsley (1 pl. 2 yrs. 2′, Mo.): H.T. form, opening flat, excellent substance, not overly large, long lasting. Quite an attractive little rose — unusual colour combination and eye catching for that reason. Wish catalogues would tell you ultimate height of plants as this one should be in the front. No disease.

EVENING STAR, Fl. (Warriner '74). Pure white, cream centre. C. Marshall (2 pls. 1 yr. Med. Ont.): Exceedingly fine, high pointed bloom with classic centre, H.T. type, borne singly — a most satisfactory and promising rose. Received tiny plants that produced well. Upright growth, no disease. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (11 pl. 2 yrs. 26″, B.C.): 4½″ diameter blooms, double, very good substance, excellent repeater. This rose excelled in all areas — rain resistance, growth, quality of bloom, form and substance. Highly recommended — comparable to Pascali. Upright growth, dark glossy foliage, no disease. H. Wehrfritz (2 pls. 2 yrs. 3′, Ont.): Very attractive H.T. type blooms — not much on clusters. Does not repeat or produce enough.

EYE PAINT, Fl. (McGredy '74) ((Little Darling x Goldilocks) x (Evelyn Fison x R. macrophylla coryana x Tantau's Triumph)) x Picasso). Scarlet with white eye, 7 petals. Mrs. Baillie (1 pl. 2 yrs. 30″, Ont.): Single form, good colour, unfading, small size but very attractive. Seems to be a low growing shrub. Upright growth, some blackspot. R. Flood (1 pl. 2 yrs. 8′, Que.): Delicate single clusters of bloom, petals drop cleanly, colour combination eye catching. The small flowers do not belong on this fast growing bush — nothing else grows in my garden quite the same as Eye Paint. No disease, dark green foliage. I wish I knew how to handle this rose — it looks comical at the front of my rose bed. J. Ghio (1 pl. 2 yrs. 6′, Cal.): Single bloom clusters, single form, substance O.K. Simply too rangy — almost a climber. Sprawling growth, no disease. M. Humenick (1 pl. 2 yrs. 3′, Cal.): Single bloom, red with white eye and yellow stamens. Decorative form, good substance. Very healthy plant — never any mildew. This great asset holds true for all the handpainted series and I thoroughly like them all. Dense growth, no disease. R. H. Keith (1 pl. 2 yrs. 10′6″, Ont.): Good June bloom — not much thereafter. Makes a bright show when in bloom — perhaps best treated as a shrub rose. About as hardy as average floribunda. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (1 pl. 1 yr. 26″, B.C.): 2½″ single bloom, loads of blooms, repeats well. We intend to mass plant this rose along with Picasso, Matangi, Old Master — we hope the results will be startling. Upright bushy growth, no disease.

FASHION FLAME, Min. (Moore '77). Coral Orange. G. Magee (1 pl. 1 yr. 12″, Ont.): Good exhibition form, heavy substance but a little large. Need another year for fair test but seems good. Quite bushy, some blackspot.

FEMME (Woman), H.T. (Delbard). Pale pink. M. Cadsby (1 pl. 2 yrs. 5′, Ont.): Bloom could be exhibition, good substance. Few blooms and too tall except for rear of bed — not recommended. Ungainly growth, no disease.

FERRY PORSCHE, H.T. (Kordes '71) (Super Star x Americana). Red, 34 petals. E. Cochran (2 pls. 3 yrs. 4½-5′, Cal.): Large pointed buds, exhibition form, the best thick petals in wet weather. Can be super with brilliant exhibition blooms that hold their form. If weather changes from hot to cool it causes confused centres. Colour, form and bloom size outstanding — worth a place in any garden. Medium tall, upright growth, waxy green leaves, disease-resistant. R. Inns (1 pl. 1 yr. 4′, Cal.): Small, exhibition type bloom so far, good substance. A first year bush that shows a lot of vigour and potential for exhibiting. Upright spreading growth, dull dark green disease-free foliage. (Last year for reporting this rose).

FIESTA GOLD, Min. (Moore '72). No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

FIRE MAGIC (Feuerzauber), Fl. (Kordes '74). Bright orange red. G. Magee (1 pl. 2 yrs. 2′8″, Ont.): Semi-double bloom, attractive bud opens fairly fast, fairly good substance and form. Not strong growth yet on European bush. Not enough petals for exhibition. Bushy growth. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (7 pls. 2 yrs. 26″, B.C.): Large, full bloom, high spiral centre, very good substance. Brighter colour than Tropicana — a colour you have to see to believe. Upright growth, medium green foliage, no disease. H. Wehrfritz (3 pls. 3 yrs. 4′, Ont.): Bloom retains its colour — intense and attractive. Low petal count. I will decrease by one plant — not outstanding enough to warrant its lazy behaviour. No disease.

FIRESIDE, H.T. (Lindquist '76). Yellow. E. Cochran (4 pls. 4 yrs. 4-5′, Cal.): Excellent show blooms with high centres, substance very good except in heavy fog. I sure like this beauty — unusual colour marking like painted petals that never fade. Long stems, stiff to support the large blooms. Beautiful healthy plants make this new rose a winner. Upright growth, vigorous, with deep green leathery foliage, no disease with regular spraying.

FIRST EDITION, Fl. (Delbard '76) (Zambra x Seedling). A.A.R.S. '77. Coral Salmon. R. Caldwell (1 pl. 1 yr. 2½′, Ont.): Not many blooms yet — a slow starter. It had better improve or I can't understand AARS rating — many others were far superior. Medium growth. E. Cochran (2 pls. 3 yrs. 3½′, Cal.): Slender buds open with 25 loose petals. Large sprays with excellent clustering, old blooms drop well. A delightful floribunda — always in bloom with such large clusters of roses on one spray. Good as cut flowers and exhibits very well. Faults are fading and mildew. J. Ghio (1 pl. 1 yr. 2½′, Cal.): Some clusters, many single blooms. High centered form, substance O.K., nice colour but wish it would cluster more. Compact growth, good foliage, some mildew. M. Humenick (1 pl. 1 yr. 2½′, Cal.): Bloom opens fast, decorative form, good substance, some fragrance, large trusses. Colour

is a pale pink-orange blend. Erect growth, medium green foliage, no disease. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (1 pl. 1 yr. 18″, B.C.): 2½″ double blooms, only a few blooms in its first year — very slow to grow after planting. Will reserve judgement. Weak sprawling plant, medium green foliage, no disease. H. Wehrfritz (5 pls. 2 yrs. 2′, Ont.): Loose form, good substance, flowers and clusters of flowers all year round from this cultivar. This one will help to spread floribundas in North America. Healthy.

FLEET STREET, H.T. (McGredy '72) (Kronenbourg x Prima Ballerina). Deep pink, 40 petals. J. Ghio (1 pl. 4 yrs. 2½′, Cal.): Bloom is 'Peace' form and petalage, average substance. Nice colour. Spreading growth, leathery foliage, some mildew, M. Humenick (1 pl. 2 yrs. 3′, Cal.): Large flowers, stems too short, a little stingy with bloom. Exhibition form, average substance. Sprawling growth, good basal breaks, some mildew. G. Kingsley (2 pls. 4 yrs. 2′, Mo.): Very large, exhibition type but susceptible to sunburn. High centered form, substance a bit thin, and never produces a stem to match the bloom. A beautiful rose but for me has never produced a great many blooms. If rest of bush matched the few blooms it would be sensational. Spreading growth, ample deep green foliage, a bit of blackspot. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

FLORENTINA, H.T. (Kordes '73) (Liebeszauber x Brandenburg). Dark red. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (1 pl. 1 yr. 30″, B.C.): 4½″ diameter double blooms, high centered form, good substance but quite sparse with its blooms and slow to repeat. The few blooms we had were all of good form and resistant to the sun, rain, etc. — hope for improvement next year in bloom production. Upright grower, dark, matt foliage, no disease. H. Wehrfritz (2 pls. 1 yr. 3′, Ont.): Velvet blooms, high centered form, good substance but low number of petals. Average in its first year. Upright grower, healthy.

FRAGRANT HOUR, H.T. (McGredy '73) (Arthur Bell x (Spartan x Grand Gala)). Salmon, 35 petals. J. Ghio (1 pl. 3 yrs. 3′, Cal.): Bloom has nice form, tends to multi-branch. Exhibition form, good substance — nice 'Picture' type rose. Dependable performance. Spreading growth, olive green foliage, average against disease. A. Guadagni (1 pl. 4 yrs. 4′, Que.): Continues to be a beautiful rose — lovely warm colour, excellent substance, exhibition form. Hasn't been out of bloom since middle of June. Tall vigorous growth, good foliage, no disease. Wm. McMahon (2 pls. 2 yrs. 5′, Kan.): Lovely as a tight bud and holds good high centered form, bloom a shade small. Perfect upright branching habit, long stems, moderate fragrance, different colour, long stems — hard to think of a better medium pink. Some decline in bloom size in hot weather. Resists blackspot. A. Pastro (1 pl. 2 yrs. 4′, B.C.): An excellent bush in every way but possibly too small for exhibition. J. Sutherland (1 pl. 3 yrs. 4′, P.E.I.): High centered form, excellent substance. Bush became markedly weaker in third summer and did not survive a winter in which 50% of my H.T.s were lost. H. Wehrfritz (2 pls. 4 yrs. 4′, Ont.): A reliable rose — worth growing. D. Yeomans (1 pl. 2 yrs. 4′, B.C.): Has grown well. I suspend judgement on bloom production. Fragrant. Healthy.

FREUDE, H.T. (Kordes '74) (Fragrant Cloud x Seedling). Coral pink. E. Cochran (2 pls. 2 yrs. 5′, Cal.): Pointed buds, large high centered blooms, hold their form well in all weather. Good for exhibition, cut flower lasts well. I pinch very heavy canes sometimes to develop better show quality stems. Plants always producing new stems. Disease resistant. G. Magee (3 pls. 2 yrs. 7′, Ont.): High centered bloom with good form for exhibition — fine overall. Huge growth in late summer. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (12 pls. 2 yrs. 3′, B.C.): 4½″ blooms, high petal count, flattish full form, good substance, repeats well. An excellent bedding rose — vigorous, trouble free growth and holds its colour in all weather. Upright branching growth, no disease. H. Wehrfritz (3 pls. 2 yrs. 5′, Ont.): Long lasting, very double, medium sized bloom — more flowers would be appreciated. Upright grower, long branches, no disease.

FRIESIA (Korresia) (Sunsprite in U.S.A.), Fl. (Kordes '74) (Parentage unknown). Bright golden yellow. G. Kingsley (1 pl. 1 yr. 2′, Mo.): Nice buds but rather loose bloom, opens fast and soon blown. Flat form, soft substance. It could produce more bloom and hopefully it will. This year's performance would not induce me to order more, or replace it if it died. Mrs. McCann (1 pl. 2 yrs. 2′, Ont.): Open blooms get ragged looking — better maybe in shade. Ruffled form, nice buds, soft substance, petals fall fast. Lots of bloom in June but very slow to repeat — mass plantings may be better. Colour its best point. Low dense growth, medium green disease-free foliage. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (11 pls. 2 yrs. 24″, B.C.): 4″ double blooms, flat frilled petals, good substance. Blooms very early and profusely, repeats well. Compact bushy growth, light glossy foliage, no disease. H. Wehrfritz (3 pls. 3 yrs. 2′, Ont.): Intense colour, no fading but blows fast. Loose form, low production, and plants didn't develop to acceptable size. I will decrease. D. Yeomans (1 pl. 2 yrs. 3′, B.C.): Blooms singly and in small clusters, unfading, never without a few blooms — an excellent bedder. Healthy.

FUTURA, H.T. (Warriner '75) (Unnamed Seedling x Unnamed Seedling). Vermilion. J. Packard (1 pl. 2 yrs. 4′, Cal.): Bloom loose and informal, form little more than semi-double, poor substance. May need a hot climate to perform well — my plant is very poor. Flowers do not last on or off. Mildews.

GENTLE LADY, H.T. (Fuller '75). Nude pink. E. Cochran (2 pls. 2 yrs. 3½′, Cal.): Very pointed blooms open slowly with high centres. Won Queen of the Show in Cleveland, Ohio last year. Beautiful when weather is warm — really sorry it won't open here in San Francisco's foggy weather. Really a beautiful colour, form, excellent plant with no disease problems — will send to a warmer home.

GINGERSNAP, Fl. (Swim & Ellis '77). Orange apricot. E. Cochran (2 pls. 1 yr. 3′, Cal.): Medium sized, semi-double blooms with 25 petals. Cupped form opens fast, holds well for several days without fading. Repeats well and drops old petals. I like it for colour and nice clusters — good for tub or patio culture — prolific. Erect full plants — makes a nice hedge. Healthy.

BURGUND (Hybrid Tea)
(Kordes '77)

GLENFIDDICH, Fl. (Cocker '76) (Seedling x (Sabine x Circus)). Golden amber. E. Ouellette (1 pl. 3 yrs. 2′, Que.): Bloom has 16 petals, H.T. form, good substance. Medium sized bloom but not many of them. Bushy growth, dark green foliage, some blackspot. Wintered well. H. Wehrfritz (1 pl. 1 yr. 3′, Ont.): H.T. type form, good substance, and amber colour is very attractive. First blooms disappeared relatively fast, excellent in fall. A very promising cultivar. Healthy, vigorous growth.

GOLDEN ANGEL, Min. (Moore '75) (Golden Glow (Brownell) x Unnamed seedling). Deep yellow, 60-70 petals. V. Bakes (1 pl. 1 yr. 13″, Ont.): Dainty, full double flowers, H.T. form, good substance, repeats well. Good yellow miniature — retains colour well even when fully open. Comes singly on nice long stems. A little blackspot. A. Graber (1 pl. 2 yrs. 10″, Ont.): 60 petals, 1½″ bloom — almost 2″ when full — blooms large for a small plant. Blooms singly and last for at least a week, worth having. Spreading growth, dull medium green foliage, some blackspot. A. Rendle (2 pls. 2 yrs. 14″, B.C.): Non-fading blooms but very sparse. There are much better yellows that give out much more bloom and more often. Compact growth, medium green, disease-free foliage.

GOLIATH, H.T. (Gandy's '76). Peach pink. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (1 pl. 1 yr. 18″, B.C.): Large, double blooms, high spiral centre, very good substance, slow to repeat. Hesitate to praise or condemn on first year's performance. Outstanding colour similar to Helen Traubel but stronger. Sprawling growth, dark matt foliage, no disease.

GRAND HOTEL, Cl. (McGredy '73) (Brilliant x Heidelberg). Scarlet. J. Ghio (1 pl. 4 yrs. Cal.): Long stems, exhibition form, good substance. A fine climber — vibrant glowing colour, develops a black edge. Few diseases. A. Graber (1 pl. 2 yrs. 10′, Ont.): Cupped shape bloom, high centered form, good substance, blooms singly and in small clusters. Great colour, lots of bloom in spring and adequate rest of the year. Better the second year — really coming on. Very vigorous growth, dark green, large glossy foliage, no disease. M. Kirkland (1 pl. 4 yrs. 6′, Ont.): Very, very outstanding bloom, good form and substance. Good bright showy rose in garden — won best red climber at show table this year. Very strong grower, good foliage, some blackspot, hardy. R. Kopecky (1 pl. 5 yrs. 10-15′, Neb.): Long lasting, high centered bloom, excellent form and substance, one of the very best climbers. Transplanted last fall, cane came back this year like a champion. Upright grower, large dark green foliage, hardy. C. Marshall (3 pls. 2 yrs., Ont.): Colour and bloom last especially well on good stems. High buds open flat, excellent substance. Very promising — produces good blooms reasonably all season. Vigorous growth, healthy. H. Wehrfritz (3 pls. 4 yrs. 9′, Ont.): Always with flowers but no mass display. Will take exposure to a lot of sun. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

GRAND MOGUL, H.T. (Delbard '74). Ivory. Mrs. Baillie (1 pl. 3 yrs. 3′, Ont.): Prolific bloomer, opens flat, lovely delicate colour

mix. Has performed well here — I like it very much. Grand form, good substance. Upright grower, no disease.

GREAT NEWS, Fl. (LeGrice '73) (Rose Gaujard x City of Hereford). Rich purple plum, silver reverse, 33 petals. G. Magee (1 pl. 1 yr. 2′, Ont.): Decorative form, double, rather flat, free blooming. Very dark colour is unique. Some split centres. Bushy growth.

GREEN DIAMOND, Min. (Moore '75) (Unnamed seedling x Sheri Anne). Neyron rose changing to soft green, 25 petals. G. Magee (1 pl. 3 yrs. 12″, Ont.): Trusses of tight double unopening blooms. A novelty that some dislike. Bushy growth.

GREEN ICE, Min. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

GREY DAWN, H.T. (Legrice '75) (Brownie x News). Grey/reverse pink and gold, 40-50 petals. G. Magee (1 pl. 1 yr. 26″, Ont.): Double bloom in small trusses, free blooming, decorative form — attractive and delicately coloured novelty. Bushy growth habit.

GYPSY JEWEL, Min. (Moore '75) (Little Darling x Little Buckaroo). Deep rose pink, 50 petals. B. Porter (1 pl. 1 yr. 5″, Sask.): Very double bloom, 45 petals but held very loosely, borne singly, long lasting, fragrant. My plant has been slow to establish so very stingy with blooms. Spreading growth, dark green foliage, a bit large. No disease.

HAPPYTIME, Cl. Min. (Moore '74) ((R. Wichuraiana x Floradora) x (Golden Glow x Zee)). Yellow overlaid red, 30-40 petals. A. Graber (2 pls. 1 yr. 2′, Ont.): Have only seen 2 blooms this spring — nothing since. ARA says blooms heavily in spring, intermittent rest of year — will wait and see. Good trailer, lots of new canes, new shoots from each leaf axil. Vigorous, healthy plant.

HARRY WHEATCROFT, H.T. (Wheatcroft '73) (Sport of Piccadilly). Yellow and red striped. V. Bakes (1 pl. 2 yrs. 17″, Ont.): Nice opening bud, open centre when fully open, very low growing. In early morning the apple perfume is delightful. I like this rose — never fails to draw attention. A little blackspot. B. Biddulph (1 pl. 3 yrs. 2′, Man.): Semi-double blooms, medium size, fair repeater but not so often this year. Not exhibition, loose floppy form, fairly good substance, fragrant. Haven't changed my opinion — purely a fun rose to attract attention — if you happen to pass by the day it opens! Disease free. R. Caldwell (1 pl. 1 yr. 3′, Ont.): Many blooms, not exhibition, medium form, poor substance. Unusual, opens quickly — one is enough. Excellent foliage, no disease. J. Ghio (1 pl. 2 yrs. 2½′, Cal.): Flat form, average substance, blows fast — a rose to grow just for the fun of it. Compact growth, mildews. G. Grindle (1 pl. 2 yrs. 2′, Man.): Medium sized bloom, semi-double, loose form, fairly good substance. More bloom than first year — repeats in fall. Upright growth, no disease. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (1 pl. 2 yrs. 28″, B.C.): 4½″ diameter bloom, only 20 petals, very loose, flat cupped form, fair substance. We feel this rose should be planted in mass to get desired

effect. Fragrant, colourful new addition — a tribute to 'Good Old Harry'. Upright strong grower, light glossy foliage, no disease. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

HONEYCOMB, Min. (Moore '74) ((R. Wichuraiana x Floradora) x Debbie). Honey to near white, 25-35 petals. A. Leskiw (1 pl. 1 yr. 8″, Sask.): Double bloom, exhibition form, mild fragrance — lasts a long time outside. Colour is like honeycomb — I like it very much. Holds colour well. Used as semi-border this year but will change. Spreading growth, full dark green foliage, no disease.

HULA GIRL, Min. (E. Williams '76) (Miss Hillcrest x Mabel Dot). Soft orange red, 45 petals. G. Magee (1 pl. 1 yr. 18″, Ont.): Exhibition buds, well formed blooms, free blooming — another promising orange red. Upright growth, some blackspot. A. Rendle (2 pls. 1 yr. 12″, B.C.): Blooms borne singly, good form, excellent substance, fruity fragrance — another fine mini for exhibition and pots. Compact growth, embossed foliage.

ILONA, H.T. (Verbeck '73). Light red. H. Wehrfritz (1 pl. 1 yr. 3½′ Ont.): Long lasting bloom, colour consistent, large petals, normal H.T. size, no burning, no disbudding required. An outstanding greenhouse cultivar with outstanding performance in the garden — a bouquet of Ilonas is a delight for anyone. Healthy grower.

I.O.D.E., Fl. (John Schloen, Canada '73). Orange red. V. Bakes (1 pl. 2 yrs. 15″, Ont.): Semi-double bloom, form similar to a single, excellent substance, repeats well. Flowers steadily, just a few at a time, lasts well as a cut flower, lovely in September, like red velvet this year. Low compact grower in my garden, some blackspot. B. Biddulph (2 pls. 2 yrs. 12″ & 18″, Man.): One bush still blooms like a H.T., other just produced single blooms and not many. Still annoyed about 'false advertising' but otherwise a nice one for garden. Low grower, rather bushy, no disease. K. Combs (1 pl. 3 yrs. 24″, Man.): Semi-double bloom, good substance, quick to repeat. Very bushy growth, no disease. L. Moir (2 pls. 2 yrs. 12-14″, Man.): One bush early bloomer, continuous through season, small as a floribunda but shape and growth of H.T. Less bloom on second bush — had 3 bushes but one very poor — didn't survive 1976 summer. Not true to advertising. Some blackspot. D. Timberg (1 pl. 2 yrs. 12″, Man.): Very late starting on one remaining plant but bloomed continuously since beginning of August. Lost two bushes last year — weak. 2½″ flower, intense clear colour, petals die on stem — don't drop. Like it better than Tropicana, cut blooms last 10 days in house. Low grower, no disease.

JADIS, H.T. (Warriner '74) (Chrysler Imperial x Virgo). Medium pink. J. Ghio (1 pl. 4 yrs. 3-4′, Cal.): Great long buds that hold, Eclipse-type form, average substance, fantastic rose for form but very mildew prone and thorny. Tall grower, light green foliage. M. Humenick (1 pl. 2 yrs. 2½′, Cal.): Formal bloom, exhibition form, great substance, holds colour well, repeats exceedingly fast — can cut a dozen long stems every 5-6 weeks. A favourite in this area. Dense short growth, dark green foliage, no disease.

JANINA, H.T. (Tantau '74). Orange pink, yellow reverse. G. Magee (2 pls. 2 yrs. 30″, Ont.): Medium sized bloom, double, good H.T. form, lovely variety, free blooming, good in all stages. Bushy growth. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (16 pls. 2 yrs. 24″, B.C.): Small, double blooms, repeats well, very appealing and a great favourite with flower arrangers. To look at this rose is much like eating peanuts — seldom satisfied with one! Sprawling growth, no disease. H. Wehrfritz (1 pl. 2 yrs. 3′, Ont.): Very full bloom, very attractive, normal H.T. form, burns. I am waiting for vigour and production. Bushy healthy growth.

JESSIKA, H.T. (Tantau '72) (Königen der Rosen x Piccadilly). Soft pink. M. Cadsby (1 pl. 1 yr. 2½′, Ont.): Form has exhibition possibilities but not enough bloom — reserving judgement. J. Ghio (1 pl. 2 yrs. 3′, Cal.): Exhibition bloom, showy form, substance O.K., excellent for the Show. Tall growth, mildews. R. Kopecky (1 pl. 1 yr. 4′, Neb.): Bloom could be exhibition, high centered form, very good substance — am pleased that I finally got this rose — performs well for me. Fall planted, it was never without some bloom this year. Upright growth, no disease. Mrs. McCann (1 pl. 3 yrs. 3′, Ont.): Mouth watering apricot pink blend, beautiful buds open to compact double blooms, good size but petals don't drop. Good for garden and show purposes — a favourite of mine. Upright growth, shiny dark green foliage, no disease. Hardy but barely survived winter of 76/77. J. Packard (1 pl. 2 yrs. 2½′, Cal.): The buds are big asset of this rose — copper pink, open to creamy pink. Good rose but out of bloom too often. (Last year for reporting this rose).

JOE ROSCOE, H.T. (Wright '73). Pink blend. J. Ghio (1 pl. 2 yrs. 3′, Cal.): Exhibition form, many petals, O.K. substance. Looks like Aquarius but more petals. Average growth habit, some mildew. Mrs. McCann (1 pl. 2 yrs. 2′, Ont.): Very full petallage, blooms large for short stems, exhibition form, good substance, fades a bit in full sun. Good high centres and long stems could make it a show winner, but tight blooms never open to show centre. Needs dry weather for best blooms — one would have to love Joe to keep it. No disease. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

JOLLY (Lustige), H.T. (Kordes '73). Red buff bicolour. M. Cadsby (1 pl. 1 yr. 3′, Ont.): Attractive colour combination, blooms on small side, loose form, fair substance, good garden rose. Tall grower, glossy green foliage, no disease. E. Cochran (2 pls. 4 yrs. 5½-6½′, Cal.): High centered form, bloom opens too fast but good repeater so it's worthwhile. Small blooms, high centres — if only they had more petallage — must be cut tight to exhibit. Stems are very long and thin but they do support blooms. I will keep this beauty. Tall upright grower, disease-resistant. J. Ghio (1 pl. 2 yrs. 4′, Cal.): Long buds, exhibition form, substance O.K., long stems, lovely colour but blows fast. Very tall grower, some mildew. M. Kirkland (1 pl. 2 yrs. 3′, Ont.): Very good bloom, excellent form and substance — an eye catcher at rose shows — gets all the 'ohs' and 'ahs'. Similar to Colorama but better foliage. Very good growth, no blackspot. R. Kopecky (1 pl. 3 yrs. 3′, Neb.): High centered bloom with good form and substance. Used its blooms in an arrangement judged best in our June show. Not familiar

in U.S. yet. Very hardy. C. Marshall (1 pl. 3 yrs. med. tall, Ont.): Nice buds, good colour, high form, opens rounded, fair substance. Colour and type resembles Granada — interesting and beautiful — will keep it. Upright grower, bronze green foliage, healthy.

JOSEPHINE BAKER (Velvet Flame), H.T. (Meilland '72) (Super Star x Papa Meilland). Clear cardinal red, 30 petals. R. Kopecky (3 pls. 2 yrs. 4′, Neb.): Exhibition bloom, high centered form, very good substance — another little known sleeper that produced for me — should be welcome addition. Upright growth, no disease, very hardy. C. Marshall (1 pl. 4 yrs. tall, Ont.): Full rounded bloom, excellent substance, weather resistant red on long stems. An unusual type — fine garden and cut rose. Tall, branched growth, dark green foliage, no disease. H. Wehrfritz (8 pls. 4 yrs. 5′, Ont.): Bloom takes any weather, looks good when in full bloom. Medium form, very good substance but not a show stopper — nevertheless, highly recommended. Tall grower, healthy and hardy.

JOY OWENS, H.T. (McGredy '77) (Electron x Pharaoh). Red. E. Cochran (2 pls. 1 yr. 4′, Cal.): Beautiful, medium sized blooms open to classic swirl with wavy petals, loads of substance, opens flat. Good cut flower and can be exhibition at one quarter open. Sturdy, healthy plant, young foliage is dark red — turns to medium green. J. Ghio (1 pl. 1 yr. 2′, Cal.): Flattish, urn-shaped buds with heavy substance, super glowing red — no other colour. One of our favourite new ones. Short spreading growth, dark green foliage, disease resistant. H. Wehrfritz (3 pls. 1 yr. 2′, Ont.): 20-25 petals, prolific bloom, no clusters, too small and thin for H.T. bloom. Whenever I saw it it was a floribunda with H.T. flowers — worth trying. Low bushy growth, dark green foliage, no disease.

JUST JOEY, H.T. (Cants '73) (Fragrant Cloud x Dr. A. J. Verhage). Copper orange, 32 petals. E. Cochran (3 pls. 2 yrs. 3′, Cal.): Large buds open fast and flat to full blown blooms; hold stiff petals; nice, sweet, spicy fragrance. What a colour! I never miss getting a blue ribbon with this one even if it is a decorative, not classic H.T. Spreading and bushy growth, no problems. J. Ghio (1 pl. 2 yrs. 2½′, Cal.): Long buds but blows almost immediately, weak substance, repeats well. Tallish growth, some mildew. E. Jubien (5 pls. 3 yrs. 2½′, Que.): Very large, flat shaped bloom, loose form, excellent substance — still a prize winner for me and still my favourite — lots of comments. Upright growth, dark green foliage, no disease. W. McMahon (1 pl. 1 yr. 4′, Ont.): Some blooms can be shown but often form is loose or flawed. Will endear itself to gardeners and arrangers, also public garden managers, because of its lovely colour and generous bloom and fine growth. Outblooms all other copper gold cultivars. Upright spreading growth, resistant to blackspot. Glossy foliage. E. Ouellette (1 pl. 2 yrs. 2½′, Que.): Small bud develops into large petalled bloom of unusually thick texture, slightly ruffled edging, loose almost floppy form, excellent substance. I am very fond of this unruly old fellow which never ceases to amaze me with size of bloom and gorgeous colour, but would like a few more at a time. Strong upright growth, dark green foliage, no disease. Hardy. J. Packard (1 pl. 2 yrs. 3′,

Cal.): Form reminds me of a ballet dancer's costume. A wonderfully beautiful rose with dark, healthy attractive foliage and almost thornless — I love it! A. Pastro (1 pl. 1 yr. 2′, B.C.): Too soon to tell but first year looks good. Exhibition type bloom, fair substance. Bushy grower, fair foliage. H. Wehrfritz (1 pl. 4 yrs. 3′, Ont.): A novelty worth growing. D. Yeomans (1 pl. 3 yrs. 4′, B.C.): A good garden rose with very attractive blooms. Healthy.

KATHY ROBINSON, Min. (E. Williams '74) (Little Darling x Over the Rainbow). Pink with creamy reverse, 20-32 petals. V. Bakes (1 pl. 2 yrs. 21″, Ont.): Perfect H.T. shaped blooms, double, repeats well, high centered form, excellent substance. Late starting. Beautiful shape, colour is lovely in an arrangement. Bad year for blackspot but new fall growth looks healthy. Upright grower. M. Humenick (1 pl. 2 yrs. 2′, Cal.): Bloom opens rather flat, about 1½″ diameter, little petals, exhibition form, great substance. Try using in a basket as it has such long arching canes. Rangy growth, medium green foliage, no disease. G. Magee (2 pls. 1-2 yrs. 20″, Ont.): Fine buds, good exhibition form — another exhibition variety. Stems to first leaf could be longer. Some blackspot.

KENTUCKY DERBY, H.T. (Armstrong '73). Deep red. J. Ghio (1 pl. 4 yrs. 3-4′, Cal.): Flattish bloom but still pleasant, urn shape, good substance. Nice blooms but a rather relaxed plant — spreading growth. Medium green foliage, average against disease. A. Pastro (2 pls. B.C.): A beautiful exhibition type bloom if I can only figure out how to get it to grow. Poor foliage, mildews, not hardy. H. Wehrfritz (3 pls. 2 yrs. 5′, Ont.): Large, long stemmed flowers—a vigorous garden rose. Growth is upright and tall, healthy. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

KISKADEE, Fl. (McGredy '73) (Arthur Bell x Cynthia Brooke). Yellow, 25 petals. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (16 pls. 4 yrs. 3′, B.C.): 3½″ diameter, long lasting blooms, generous amount and repeats often. Of all the roses in the garden, we think this one catches the public's eye most often. Always in bloom — high recommendation. Upright, strong growth, medium, glossy foliage, no disease. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

LA MINUETTE, Fl. (Lammerts '72). White, edged crimson. G. Magee (1 pl. 2 yrs. 28″, Ont.): Small double blooms, comes singly or in small trusses, decorative form — attractive compact variety. Bushy grower, some blackspot. H. Wehrfritz (2 pls. 2 yrs. 2′, Ont.): The cold winter did not help this greenhouse rose — hope for better production next year. An improved sport of it — Parfait — is available now.

LANCOME, H.T. (Delbard '74). Deep pink. Mrs. Baillie (1 pl. 2 yrs. 3′, Ont.): Long lasting exhibition-form bloom, fair substance, has bloomed well and repeats well. Upright grower, dark green foliage. Mrs. Beattie (1 pl. 2 yrs. 3′, Man.): Long lasting bloom, holds well when cut, recurring bloom all season — I love this rose. Tall upright grower, hardy. Mrs. Kamp (1 pl. 2 yrs. 4′, Man.): Recurring bloomer, holds well, 50-60 at one time. Good form and substance, good for

arrangements — would like more. Upright growth, no disease, hardy. C. Marshall (2 pls. 3 yrs. med. tall, Ont.): Nice buds, limited number of petals and blooms but last well and hold colour. Upright grower, bronze to dark green foliage, a little blackspot. H. Wehrfritz (1 pl. 4 yrs. 5′, Ont.): Some confused centres, high centered form, weather resistant, long lasting — very good as a cut flower. Upright grower, very healthy.

LA PASSIONATA (Betsy Ross), H.T. (Delbard '74) ((Gloire de Roma x La Vaudoise) x Divine). Dark red. Mrs. Baillie (1 pl. 3 yrs. 24″, Ont.): Full, large blooms, fair substance, bloomed fairly well in June — sparse since. Seems to like the heat. Low growing, some blackspot. H.C. Wehrfritz (4 pls. 3 yrs. 3′, Ont.): Very full and heavy bloom, good substance, similar to Peace in form. Requires some support on branches with blooms. Can be excellent. Branching growth, healthy.

LILY DE GERLACHE, H.T. (Exp. Station Melle Belgium '73) (Perfecta x Prima Ballerina). Salmon blend, 54 petals. D. Yeomans (2 pls. 2-3 yrs. 54″, B.C.): Has improved — have had some beautiful fragrant blooms up to exhibition standards.

LITTLE GIRL, Min. (Moore '73) (Little Darling x Westmont). Orange pink blend, type — low pillar or shrub. A. Graber (1 pl. 1 yr. 12″, Ont.): Double high centered blooms, 1½″, in clusters and singly, 20 petals. Lovely bud opens flat, excellent substance. Healthy and lots of new growth but none over 12″ — understand it is better after first year. Spreading growth, deep green glossy foliage, no disease. B. Porter (1 pl. 2 yrs. 11″, Sask.): 2″ bloom with 40 petals, borne singly on long stems, exhibition form, good substance, slightly fragrant, opens quickly. Not a heavy bloomer but high quality flowers are worth waiting for. Bushy grower, dark green foliage, no disease.

LITTLE LIZA, Min. (F. Herman Seville) (Fairy Moss x Fairy Moss). Medium pink, 15 petals. M. Humenick (1 pl. 1 yr. 9″, Cal.): Tiny bloom opens fast, decorative form, good substance. It's a cutie but getting more and more difficult to tell minis apart, many look-alikes. Short growth, medium green foliage, no disease.

LITTLE SIR ECHO, Min. (Schwartz '77) (Ma Perkins x Baby Betsy McCall). Pink blend, 45-50 petals. G. Magee (1 pl. 1 yr. 18″, Ont.): Double bloom, exhibition quality bud, excellent new variety. Bushy, vigorous growth.

LIVING FIRE, Fl. (Gregory '73) (Super Star x unknown). Orange/flame/scarlet blend, 34 petals. H. Wehrfritz (2 pls. 2 yrs. 2′, Ont.): Attractive colour — I am still waiting for the promises to come true.

LOLITA, H.T. (Kordes '73). Bronze, 28, petals. J. Ghio (1 pl. 4 yrs. 3′, Cal.): Urn shaped buds but often has vegetative centres, flattish form, great substance, nice colour, often produces a cluster of bloom. Semi-spreading growth, grey green foliage. A. Graber (1 pl. 3 yrs. 3′, Ont.): Great fat bud, large blooms borne singly, loose form, average substance, not quick to repeat. Different, better than Whisky Mac but

often a mushy colour with unpleasant red flush in the sun. Upright, not vigorous growth, dull dark green foliage, touch of blackspot. R. Inns (1 pl. 1 yr. 5′, Cal.): Bloom is 4″ diameter, exhibition form, fair substance, moderate number of blooms. Upright grower, tends to have split centres. Can be outstanding exhibition rose if not too far open. Fairly resistant to disease. E. Jubien (3 pls. 3 yrs., Que.): Exhibition form, excellent substance — not as good as last year but still gets lots of favourable comments. Upright growth, good foliage, no disease. C. Marshall (2 pls. 3 yrs. med., Ont.): Large very double bloom, unreliable centres, nice buds. I'll keep it — colour is gorgeous and large flowers glow for so long it must be admired. Sparse growth, bronze to green foliage, mostly healthy. Mrs. McCann (1 pl. 3 yrs. 3′, Ont.): Large blooms similar to Jessika, petals hold well — lovely from bud to open bloom. Decorative form, very good substance — attracts much attention — colour an eye-catcher. A favourite of mine for garden but not prolific bloomer. Tall upright grower, dark shiny foliage, no disease. E. Ouellette (1 pl. 2 yrs. 2½′, Que.): Exhibition type, long lasting blooms, fragrant, exhibition form and substance. Good number of basal shoots. Another good Kordes rose and much needed yellow. Upright grower, medium green foliage, healthy. J. Packard (1 pl. 7 yrs. 4′, Cal.): Very few blooms, does very poorly even after move to good location — will stay with Just Joey, Jessika and Spode in this colour range. J. Sutherland (1 pl. 2 yrs. 2′, P.E.I.): Bush survived a difficult winter but it's a weakling — produces only two blooms annually. H. Wehrfritz (4 pls. 5 yrs. 4′, Ont.): Still unsurpassed in its colour range. D. Yeomans (1 pl. 4 yrs. 6′, B.C.): An excellent garden H.T. Doesn't have enough petals for show. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

LOUISIANA, H.T. (O.L. Weeks '74) (Unnamed seedling x unnamed seedling). Creamy white, 35-40 petals. J. Ghio (1 pl. 1 yr. 5′, Cal.): Good bloom with long stems — even too long. High pointed form, good substance, sprawling cluster blooms, difficulty opening in cool weather — discarding this year. Light grey-green foliage, some mildew. R. Kopecky (4 pls. 1-2 yrs. 4′, Neb.): High centered, exhibition bloom, excellent substance. Lasts well when cut, excellent for arrangements, one bloom to a stem — another big plus in its favour, but limited as to suppliers. Last winter proved it can take it — transplanted in fall, survived —15° weather — without equal in whites. G. Magee (2 pls. 2-3 yrs. 4½′, Ont.): Fine, double bloom on long stems, high centered form, good substance — excellent for exhibition. Damaged over winter but recovered to show some fine blooms. Upright growth. Wm. McMahon (1 pl. 2 yrs. 4½′, Ken.): A triumph for Weeks, fine form, tall good stems. Along with White Masterpiece, gives us two great, fully satisfying white roses.

LUDWIGSHAFEN AM RHEIN, Gr. (Kordes '75) (Seedling x Pink Puff). Carmine rose, 45 petals. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (11 pls. 2 yrs. 30″, B.C.): 3½″ double blooms, average number, repeats well. A bright colour. Not a typical floribunda, more of a small H.T. bearing single blooms. Upright grower, light matt foliage, no disease.

MABELLA (New Day) (Korgold), H.T. (Kordes '73). Yellow suffused pink edges. E. Cochran (4 pls. 5 yrs. 4′, Cal.): Large buds open

to high centered large blooms, exhibition form, and substance, mostly one to a stem, strong spicy fragrance. One of the best yellows for San Francisco. Prolific producer. Vigorous upright plant, dark matt, olive-green foliage, disease resistant. J. Ghio (1 pl. 2 yrs. 5′, Cal.): Floriferous, medium size, urn-shape, good substance, super colour, substance and form. Best yellow we grow. Tall grower, smallish foliage, some mildew. R. Inns (1 pl. 1 yr. 4′, Cal.): Double, medium sized bloom, confused centres but good substance, heavy bloomer, short repeat cycle. Good garden rose. Upright with strong stems, mildews slightly. G. Kingsley (1 pl. 1 yr. 2½′, Mo.): Exhibition type bloom, form not spectacular, good substance, opens rather quickly to flat rather loose bloom, impatient of rain or wet. Perhaps I expected too much — Oregold, Crock o' Gold and even King's Ransom are better. Short grower, light green, leathery foliage, no disease. J. Packard (1 pl. 3 yrs. 2′, Cal.): Very full bloom about 3″ for me. Good substance; not much bloom but they last well. Dark healthy foliage. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (12 pls. 3 yrs. 26″, B.C.): 4″ double blooms, good amount of bloom, repeats well, high centered form, good substance. We increased the number and are delighted with results — real eye catcher. Upright grower, dark glossy foliage, no disease. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

MAINAUPERLE, H.T. (Kordes '69). Deep red. E. Cochran (2 pls. 4 yrs. 5′, Cal.): Large ovoid buds, high centres, open very slowly — can be exhibition in good weather. Many confused centres and weak necks and fades in wet fog. Intermittent bloomer — performed great first year but has a lot of blind wood. Heavy canes covered with dense foliage — mildews if not thinned in this damp climate. Will try another year. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

MALAGA, Cl. H.T. (McGredy '72) ((Danse de Feu x Hamburger Phoenix) x Copenhagen). Warm rose, 30 petals. J. Ghio (1 pl. 4 yrs. Cal.): Large exhibition bloom, good substance, average repeater, often clusters. Good climber with unusually large blooms. Few diseases. C. Marshall (5 pls. 2 yrs. med., Ont.): Medium sized bloom in loose clusters, shows stamens for contrast, rather satisfactory. Growth is slim and a bit droppy but fairly consistent bloomer. Moderate growth, healthy, hardy.

MARGARET TRUDEAU (Sweepstakes in U.S.), H.T. (McGredy '75) (Prima Ballerina x Ginger Rogers). Vermilion, 30-40 petals. E. Cochran (2 pls. 1 yr. 5′, Cal.): Full exhibition form, very good substance, open blooms are cabbage-formed, colour holds well, outstanding vigour. Many visitors have been impressed. Strong upright growth, branches well, large deep-green foliage, resistant to disease. R. Caldwell (1 pl. 1 yr. 4½′, Ont.): Very floriferous, double, fragrant bloom—highly recommended. Tall, vigorous growth, excellent foliage, no disease. E. Jubien (2 pls. 1 yr. 24″, Que.): Small sized bloom, loose form, good substance — reserving comments for next year. Upright growth, no disease. G. Magee (1 pl. 1 yr. 30″, Ont.): Exhibition buds, fairly good bloomer, good form and substance — another orange red that is promising. Bushy growth, not so vigorous, some blackspot. Wm. McMahon (1 pl. 1 yr. 3′, Ken.): Nice bud, good form

— promising. While U.S.A. is guilty of silly name change to 'Sweepstakes', name changing is more frequent in England.

MARINA, Fl. (Kordes '75). Salmon orange. H. Wehrfritz (3 pls. 1 yr. 2½′, Ont.): Strong blooms, long lasting with an intense colour — colour consistent. Well formed, excellent substance — promises to be a new standard for floribundas — will increase. Upright bushy growth, glossy medium green foliage, some blackspot.

MARJORIE ANDERSON, Fl. (Dickson '72) (Fragrant Cloud x Sea Pearl). Cyclamen pink, 23 petals. G. Kingsley (2 pls. 4 yrs. 2′, Mo.): Large flat bloom lasts for days and days, beautiful buds then flat form, good substance. Very showy when in bloom but could repeat more quickly — its only fault. Very showy when in bloom — an attention-getter in garden. Upright grower, some blackspot, exceptionally hardy. E. Ouellette (1 pl. 3 yrs. 2′, Que.): Lovely bud of H.T. form, beautiful big blooms, luminescent, long lasting on bush. Has colour and size but loose and fairly flat, sparse bloomer. Bushy growth, medium green foliage, no disease. H. Wehrfritz (1 pl. 2 yrs. 4′, Ont.): Large, semi-double, long lasting, colour-consistent blooms, flat form, good substance. Does not fit the floribunda class. A novelty worth trying for a while. Upright grower, dark green foliage, no disease. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

MARMALADE, H.T. (Swim & Ellis '76) (Arlene Francis x Bewitched). Orange/yellow. E. Cochran (3 pls. 2 yrs. 5½-6′, Cal.): Medium sized, 4½″ blooms, look like orange marmalade with a fruity fragrance. Buds long and slender, rich saffron colour. Wavy petals open fast but beautiful. Apricot varieties are few. Best in spring and fall for quality show blooms. The petals are arranged well but centres set too low—plan to keep it for arrangements. Tall, branching growth, light yellow-green matt foliage. No problems with disease with a spray program. R. Inns (1 pl. 1 yr. 5′, Cal.): High centered form, poor substance, light petalled, 4″ diameter blooms. Opens quickly — would not recommend for this reason. Upright grower, light green shiny foliage, mildews.

MATANGI, Fl. (McGredy '74) (Little Darling x Goldilocks) x (Evelyn Fison x (Coryana x Tantau's Triumph)) x Picasso). Orange vermilion, 23 petals. Silver reverse to petals. Mrs. Baillie (1 pl. 2 yrs. 30″, Ont.): Semi-double bloom, flat form, seems to have deteriorated this year — not as good as Picasso. Low growing, green with copper tinged foliage, some blackspot. E. Cochran (Cal.): Slender buds, semi-double blooms, 4″ diameter, borne on trusses of 4-8 buds to a cluster. Colour has irridescent glow and holds its intensity without fading, and colour stays true in all kinds of weather. Outstanding quality show blooms — I like this the best of the 'hand-painted' varieties. Good plant habit — growing upright and spreading to a compact densely formed shape. Has everything — rates 'A' in San Francisco's foggy climate. J. Ghio (1 pl. 2 yrs. 3′, Cal.): Bloom clusters and constant bloom to base of plant. High centered form, fine substance — a particular favourite that performs very well. Spreading growth, no disease. M. Humenick (1 pl. 3 yrs. 3′, Cal.): Medium orange-red with minute

white edging to petals, decorative form, great substance, bloom cycle repeats often. Bushy growth, small dark green leaves, foliage clean under all conditions, no disease. R. Inns (1 pl. 1 yr. 4′, Cal.): Approximately 18 petals, 3″ across, flat form, excellent substance, blooms continuously and many of them. Even without blooms this is a beautiful bush due to the glossy foliage. Spreading growth, the most disease free rose in our garden. J. Packard (1 pl. 2 yrs. 2′, Cal.): Semi-double bloom, very attractive colour — a "no trouble" rose. My bush still in small container. Upright grower. A. Rendle (2 pls. 3 yrs. 3′, B.C.): Nice bud, opens flat, good substance, constantly in bloom, singly and in clusters, an excellent bedder. Dark green shiny foliage, no disease whatsoever. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (1 pl. 2 yrs. 30″, B.C.): 2½″ flat single blooms, repeat well with large amount of bloom. Very impressed with its colour, growing habit and resistance to disease — plan to increase quantity. Upright bushy grower, medium glossy foliage.

MAX COLWELL, Min. (Moore '75) (Unnamed red Fl. seedling x Little Darling x unnamed seedling). Current red, 20-30 petals. A. Graber (4 pls. 2 yrs. 16″, Ont.): 1½″ blooms, flat form, lots of blooms, singly and in clusters, fades badly — must be deheaded. Not the best red but worth keeping for quantity of bloom. Upright bushy grower, some mildew. Hardy. M. Humenick (1 pl. 2 yrs. 12″, Cal.): Small bright red bloom, yellow stamens, not too many petals, decorative form, good substance, holds colour and substance well when fully open — likes heat. Dense growth, medium green foliage, no disease. B. Porter (1 pl. 1 yr. 6″, Sask.): Exhibition form, good substance, eye catching and fairly floriferous. Bushy grower, medium dull green foliage, no disease.

MERCI, Fl. (we can find no info. on this — any help?). M. Humenick (1 pl. 4 yrs. 4′, Cal.): Heavy trusses, 8-10 blooms per cluster, decorative form, good substance. First year I've had mildew on blossoms (I spray regularly) — was most surprised. Bushy grower, dark green foliage.

MERCEDES, Fl. (Kordes '76) (Anabel x unnamed seedling). Orange red, 30-35 petals. H. Wehrfritz (5 pls. 2 yrs. 2′, Ont.): Extremely long lasting blooms of an attractive colour, reflexed petals, excellent substance. A greenhouse rose for protected locations to provide cut roses. Upright growth, medium small foliage, no disease.

MIMI, Min. (Meilland). Medium pink. M. Humenick (1 pl. 1 yr. 11″, Cal.): Seems to be average, some clusters but nothing spectacular. Good sized plant for miniature. Erect grower, no disease.

MISTY, H.T. (D. L. Armstrong '76) (Mount Shasta x Matterhorn). White, 35 petals. R. Flood (1 pl. 2 yrs. 3½′, Que.): Urn shaped buds, white with a pink tinge when in bud form. Small sized, poor substance, long stems, good for arranging — nothing outstanding. Its use may lie in arranging. Spindly growth, no disease, hardy. R. Inns (1 pl. 2 yrs. 5′, Cal.): Medium sized bloom, heavy petalled, confused centres, good substance, sparse bloomer — never did see a good bloom on this bush.

Did not open — blooms just sat on the bush — leaving the garden and there will be no misty eyes. Upright grower, mildews easily.

MONTANA (Royal Occasion), Fl. (Tantau '75) (Walzertraum x Europeana). Medium red, 20-24 petals. H. Wehrfritz (2 pls. 2 yrs. 2½′, Ont.): Weather resistant blooms of intense colour, opens flat, good substance. Tantau calls it the rose without problems — I will increase. Upright grower, no disease.

MY VALENTINE, Min. (Moore '75) (Little Chief x Little Flirt). Rich red. A, Graber (5 pls. 2 yrs. 12″, Ont.): Flat, pointed petals, good substance, 60 petals, good repeat all season — I like this red. Upright vigorous growth, green foliage with bronze edge, no disease. A. Leskiw (1 pl. 1 yr. 7″, Sask.): Exhibition type bloom, cupped form, excellent substance. My Valentine is almost too double to suit me, although I do like it in bud and half open. Holds colour well, weak fragrance, good in arrangements — bridal bouquets. Beautiful dark green foliage, no disease. G. Magee (3 pls. 2-3 yrs. 18″, Ont.): Double bloom in clusters, very free blooming, decorative form, possible best red. Bushy vigorous growth, hardy. B. Porter (1 pl. 1 yr. 9″, Sask.): Low centered, symmetrical form, good substance, really continuous bloom — a good performer. Would prefer to see fewer petals. No fragrance. Bushy spreading growth, dark green foliage, no disease.

NANA MOUSKOURI, Fl. (Dickson '75) (Red Gold x Iced Ginger). White, slight blush to buds, 30 petals. G. Magee (1 pl. 2 yrs. 32″, Ont.): H.T.-type floribunda, good bloomer and good sized double blooms — a very nice new floribunda. Bushy, upright growth.

NIGHTTIME, H.T. (O. L. Weeks '75). Dark black-red. R. Kopecky (2 pls. 2 yrs. 3′, Neb.): Large well formed blooms, exhibition form, excellent substance, very dark red. Aptly named because it rivals Oklahoma and Norita, beating both with its form, fragrance — you can smell it 10′ away — a real sleeper. Spreading growth.

NITOUCHE, Gr. (Poulsen '75). Light salmon pink. V. Bakes (1 pl. 2 yrs. 29″, Ont.): Cupped double bloom, high centered form, excellent substance, slow bloomer in dry heat of July but flowering beautifully in September. A lovely colour difference in my grandiflora bed. Not a tall grandiflora but in front of others it is lovely — have used it successfully in arrangements. Upright grower, dark green foliage, disease-resistant. E. Cochran (2 pls. 3 yrs. 5-6½′, Cal.): Cupped bloom with 30 heavy textured petals, form could be decorative or exhibition — open blooms look like a high-centered begonia. Plants produce excellent sprays with many single stemmed blooms, open very slowly. Flower arrangers will love it. Tall vigorous plants, long stiff stems, no problem with disease. R. Keith (1 pl. 3 yrs. 3′, Ont.): Very attractive flower, good form, slight waving of petals, most blooms come singly. Beautiful in arrangements — a very fine rose. Growth O.K., no disease. R. Kopecky (1 pl. 1 yr. 3-4′, Neb.): Flattish bloom that will quarter — won't compete in the show but colour and amount of bloom assure it a place in the garden.

OLD MASTER, Fl. (McGredy '73) (Maxi x (Evelyn Fison x (Orange Sweetheart x Fruhlingsmorgen)). Red purple/white, 12 petals. E. Ouellette (1 pl. 2 yrs. 2½′, Que.): Unusual colour, loose flat form, fairly good substance, opens quickly. Gets afternoon shade — only 4 new basal breaks this season. Not an easy colour to work with but spectacular in an oriental display, and short lived as cut flower. Upright growth, some blackspot, just made it through winter. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (1 pl. 1 yr. 24″, B.C.): 3″ diameter single bloom, flat form, good substance, repeats well with fair amount of blooms. Almost another 'Picasso' in colour — grown side by side will make an attractive sight, particularly in mass planting. Upright growth, medium glossy foliage, no disease. D. Yeomans (1 pl. 3 yrs. 4′, B.C.): Disappointing — not much bloom and what there is, is fleeting.

OLYMPIC TRIUMPH, Fl. (Dickson '72) (Shiralee x Apricot Nectar). Orange, 45 petals. G. Kingsley (2 pls. 4 yrs. 3′, Mo.): High-centered exhibition H.T. type bloom, borne singly as a rule, could be freer bloom for a floribunda. Good rose but one drawback is you expect more bloom. Upright grower, some blackspot. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

PASO DOBLE, Fl. (Meilland '77). Orange. H. Wehrfritz (2 pls. 1 yr. 3′, Ont.): Semi-double blooms, flat form — average in its first year. Very healthy.

PATCHWORK, H.T. (No info on this one — any help?). Two tone rose-pink & yellow. A. Archibald (1 pl. 1 yr. 39″, Sask.): Good sized blooms, good form, lovely texture, exceptional quality producing many blooms throughout whole season. Had to be an outstanding rose here this year — everyone who saw it commented favourably. Vigorous bush, abundant healthy green foliage.

PAT NIXON, Fl. (Meilland '73) Orange red. J. Wilson (1 pl. 1 yr. 3½′, Man.): Double bloom, comes singly and in clusters — plant took off and grew rapidly, bloomed continuously. Rampant growth, dark green foliage, no disease.

PATRICIAN, H.T. (Warriner '77) (Fragrant Cloud x Proud Land). Red, 25-30 petals. J. Ghio (1 pl. 2 yrs. 3′, Cal.): Floriferous, long thin stems, long buds, average substance. Too much blue in colour and has nasty habit of defoliating itself frequently. Average growth, fair resistance against disease. E. Cochran (4 pls. 2 yrs. 3½′, Cal.): Pointed buds, blooms form high centers, floriferous, many borne one to a stem and several together, petals drop cleanly. I like it for our cool climate — never gets a chance to ball — rather loose form when half open. Exhibits very well. I will keep this variety.

PEACHY WHITE, Min. (Moore '76) (Little Darling x Red Germain). Apricot blend. A. Graber (1 pl. 1 yr. 15″, Ont.): Loose form, good substance, lovely long buds of peach pink, opens to shaded pink at the edges, comes singly or in 3's, repeats well. Very delicate — like a pale pink/yellow jewel. M. Humenick (1 pl. 2 yrs. 12″, Cal.):

Formal bloom, somewhat apricot and white, unusual colour — soft and peachy. Exhibition form, substance is O.K. Dense grower, no disease.

PEARL DAWN, Min. (F. H. Saville '75) ((Cecile Brunner x Perla de Montserrat) x Perla de Montserrat). Medium pink, 26 petals. A. Graber (2 pls. 2 yrs. 8″, Ont.): Blooms borne singly, not too many, bloom shatters — nothing special. Compact, bushy growth, small light green foliage, mites. G. Magee (1 pl. 1 yr. 1′, Ont.): Double, exhibition bloom — one of the best micro-minis — a very promising very small miniature. Very bushy growth, tiny foliage.

PEGGY NETHERTHORPE, Gr. (Delbard '74) ((Voeux de Bonheur x Chic Parisien) x (Michele Meilland x Mme. J. Pernaud)). Pink, 35 petals. M. Elko (1 pl. 1 yr. 12″, Man.): Rather like Royal Highness in shade — could be good exhibition bloom, long stems, holds colour, good form and substance — hasn't repeated. Low vigorous growth, no disease.

PERFUME DELIGHT, H.T. (Swim & Weeks '74). Medium pink. Mrs. Beattie (2 pls. 2, 3 yrs. 3′, Man.): Blooms all season, good form, substance and fragrance. Blackspot seems bred in — makes this rose a disappointment. Bushy growth, medium green foliage. Very hardy. J. Ghio (1 pl. 3 yrs. 3′, Cal.): Few petals that blow fast, urn-shaped, good substance. Some mildew. R. Kopecky (4 pls. 3 yrs. 3′, Neb.): Blooms one to a stem, exhibition form and excellent substance — was "Queen" for me this year, proving its worth. Fragrance a plus, easy to grow, holds well but won't refrigerate. Upright grower. C. Marshall (4 pls. 3 yrs. med., Ont.): Huge, high centered, very double bloom, super fragrance. They sometimes look very good when fresh on their strong stems but become shaggy too soon. Healthy and hardy. L. Miller (2 pls. 1 yr. 30″, N.B.): Excellent but sparse bloom, good form and substance. Good fragrant rose but disappointed in life of the bloom after bud opens — seemed to last better when cut early and used in house. Upright bushy grower, dark green foliage, no disease. A. Pastro (2 pls. 3 yrs. 3′, B.C.): Kind of flopping bloom, possibly exhibition form, poor substance, but beautiful fragrance. May dispose of it — will give it one more year. Poor growth, mildews, poor foliage, fairly hardy. J. Sutherland (1 pl. 1 yr. 3′, P.E.I.): Large, double, pink bloom, high pointed form, excellent substance, fragrant. In its first year shows promise of being a classic. Upright growth, medium green foliage, mildews readily. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (10 pls. 3 yrs. 3′, B.C.): 4½″ double bloom, high spiral centres, good substance, repeats fairly well. Keeps to one or two blooms per cane through the season. Very good garden variety — extremely popular here for its fragrance but still badly affected by blind shoots in spring. Upright growth, light matt foliage, some mildew.

PHOENIX, H.T. (Armstrong '73). Medium deep pink. J. Ghio (1 pl. 2 yrs. 3′, Cal.): Urn-shaped, long buds, substance O.K. — like the form but can ball in cool weather. Tallish growth, large foliage, fairly free from disease. C. Marshall (3 pls. 2 yrs. med., Ont.): High buds open to large very double impressive blooms on good stems, very good

substance. Produced blooms that held well in excessive heat, also when cut. Very satisfactory producer. Upright healthy growth. Wm. McMahon (Ky.): Excellent foliage, neat rounded blooms, a really good rose but not great. Will probably discard because a bit stingy and some blooms lop-sided. Can have good show form. H. Wehrfritz (2 pls. 2 yrs. 3′, Ont.): The plants were between Rothschild — now they are gone.

PINEAPPLE POLL, Fl. (Cocker '70) (Orange Sensation x Circus). Brilliant light-orange shaded red, 30 petals. A. Guadagni (1 pl. 3 yrs. 2½′ Que.): Delightful small H.T. shape blooms, excellent form and substance, and very floriferous. Excellent for arrangements if cut in bud to half open, look lovely in a copper container. Smallish foliage, a bit of blackspot. E. Ouellette (1 pl. 3 yrs. 2′, Que.): Buds reddish-orange, open to yellow with coral pink edging, small H.T. form, good substance but opens fast. Not too robust this summer — perhaps cool summer halted its growth or needs extra feeding. Average growth, small medium-green foliage, some blackspot. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

POPCORN, Min. (Dr. D. Morey '75) (Katherine Zimet x Diamond Jewel). White. A. Graber (2 pls. 2 yrs. 10″, Ont.): 16 petals, ½″ blooms in trusses, excellent repeat. Lovely — wouldn't be without it. Upright bushy growth, mites. Hardy. M. Humenick (1 pl. 3 yrs. 18″, Cal.): Tiny, decorative form, great substance — fairy like appearance. Grows in trusses. When in bloom it looks like small kernels of corn. Erect growth, tiny, medium-green foliage, no disease.

PRECIOUS PLATINUM, H.T. (Dickson '74) (Red Planet x Franklin Engelmann). Crimson, 35 petals. Wm. Archibald (1 pl. 1 yr. 42″, Sask.): Fairly large bloom but a little loose, cupped form, some exhibition quality but some balling. Produces many blooms, has slight fragrance. Tall, spreading growth, good dark green foliage, no disease. J. Ghio (1 pl. 1 yr. 2½′, Cal.): Floriferous, good high centres, excellent substance, repeats well. A really good deep red that glows luminously — one of the best new ones. Spreading growth, some mildew. E. Jubien (3 pls. 3 yrs. 3′, Que.): Medium sized, double bloom, cupped form, excellent substance. Repeats well in my garden. Tall grower, good foliage, no disease. G. Magee (2 pls. 3 yrs. 4′, Ont.): Double bloom, good form and substance, large, great colour intensity. One of the best reds for garden or exhibition. Vigorous and quite free blooming. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (1 pl. 3 yrs. 3′, B.C.): 4½″ diameter double bloom, high centres, good substance, a little below average in blooms, only fair repeating. Very colourful rose — should be planted in mass to do it justice, nice fragrance. Upright grower, medium glossy foliage, no disease. H. Wehrfritz (4 pls. 3 yrs. 4′, Ont.): The cold winter dampened my opinion about this cultivar — I have a "wait-and-see" attitude towards this one. Very healthy.

PRINCE WILLIAM ALEXANDER Fl. (Prins Willem Alexander), (Verschuren '72). Orange vermilion. H. Wehrfritz (2 pls. 5 yrs. 3′, Ont.): Brilliant colour, semi-double, flat form, good substance. New basal shoots with large clusters of brilliant colour make this cultivar

always welcome in my garden. Upright healthy grower. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

PRISTINE, H.T. (B. Warriner '77) (White Masterpiece x First Prize). White/lavender pink shading, 25-30 petals. E. Cochran (2 pls. 1 yr. 4½′, Cal.): High centered blooms, decorative form, good substance, strong fragrance. Beautiful big blooms so delicate looking in colour and texture but it weathers our damp climate. Open fast but hold their high centre. Slight mildew. M. Humenick (1 pl. 1 yr. 4′, Cal.): Formal bloom, exhibition form, great substance, when fully open is at least 6-7″ in diameter. Blooms have a glow or sheen to petals, slight pinking colour to petals as blossom ages. Erect grower, dark green foliage.

PROMISE, H.T. (Warriner '76) (South Seas x Peace). Light dawn pink. J. Ghio (1 pl. 3 yrs. 2½′, Cal.): Large petaled bloom, exhibition form, good substance, repeats average. Nice clean, clear colour — very nice. Peace-type growth, some mildew.

PUERTO RICO (Sable Chaud), Fl. (Delbard '74) (Zambra x (Orange Triumph x Floradora)). Coppery vermilion, 18 petals. J. Packard (1 pl. 3 yrs. 2½′, Cal.): Lovely buds but not enough — do not last but very colourful. Good foliage. Not recommended. Delbard's Apricot Gem should replace this.

PURPLE SPLENDOR, Fl. (E. B. LeGrice '76) (News x Overture). Glowing purple, 26 petals. G. Magee (2 pls. 1 yr. 18″, Ont.): Semi-double bloom, decorative form, double on small trusses. This is an improvement on News and is the best purple floribunda in commerce. Colour is very attractive, blooms do not shatter or fade rapidly.

PUSSTA (New Daily Mail), Fl. (Tantau '72). Dark red. H. Wehrfritz (6 pls. 5 yrs. 2½′, Ont.): A velvet dark red colour that blooms throughout the year makes this cultivar one of my favourites. Highly recommended — why doesn't everyone grow this one? Upright neat grower, dark green foliage, very healthy.

PYE COLOUR, Fl. (Dickson '72) (Marlena x Elizabeth of Glamis). Orange/Scarlet, 35 petals. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

RAINBOW, Sh. (Mattock '74) (Vera Dalton x Buccaneer). Coral orange, pink yellow shading, 20 petals. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (1 pl. 2 yrs. 42″, B.C.): 3″ semi-double blooms, cuppish form, good substance, fair amount of bloom, repeats well. A very colourful addition — similar to Joseph's Coat and we hope it will be as vigorous, given time. Upright grower, light glossy foliage, no disease.

RED CASCADE, Cl. Min. (Moore '76). Bright cherry red. A. Graber (1 pl. 1 yr. 20″, Ont.): Bloom opens flat from cupped form, good substance, in clusters of 5's or single, 22 petals. Repeats well, lovely dark red colour. Planted in a raised planter, did well, spread out in all directions. Vigorous, lots of new canes but bad mildew and some blackspot. M. Humenick (5 pls. 3 yrs. 6″-9″, Cal.): Small bright red

blooms, 4′ long canes — I use as a ground cover under some birch trees — quite a lovely contrast. No disease. R. Kopecky (1 pl. 1 yr. Neb.): Sprawling growth, last year canes were 3′ long, some as long as 6′ — give it room — it won't climb, it sprawls. Will relocate in rock garden along with 3 others as ground cover. You couldn't kill this one.

RED FOUNTAIN, Cl. (B. Williams '75). Red. K. Combs (1 pl. 2 yrs. 9′, Man.): I planted this bush in 1976, started well, laid it down in fall covered with soil. Wintered well and has branched out and grown very well. For some reason there have been no blooms — I wonder why?

RED MAJESTY, H.T. (No info on this one — can you help?). Red. G. Grindle (1 pl. 1 yr. 30″, Man.): Double bloom, high centered form, fairly good substance, fair amount of bloom. Upright grower, no disease, hardy.

RED MASTERPIECE, H.T. (Warriner '73). No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

RED REFLECTION, H.T. (Warriner '75). Cherry red. J. Ghio (1 pl. 3 yrs. 4′, Cal.): Nice blooms, spiral form, good substance, many petals but few blooms. Interesting colour — lighter on reverse. Tall grower, smallish foliage, average for disease.

RIPPLES, Fl. (LeGrice). Medium lavender. G. Magee (1 pl. 1 yr. 28″, Ont.): Semi-double, waved petals, very attractive, decorative — nice appearance, one of the most attractive floribundas. Bushy grower.

RISE 'N SHINE, Min. (Moore '77) (Little Darling x Yellow Magic). Yellow. G. Magee (1 pl. 1 yr. 14″, Ont.): Double with bud of exhibition form — said to be best yellow miniature — appears to be. Clear yellow. Bushy growth.

ROSE FOAM, Fl. ('77 — no more info). Deep rose. R. Caldwell (1 pl. 1 yr. 2′, Ont.): A vast improvement on its sister, Sea Foam but not as spreading. A beautiful colour, in small clusters — recommended. Low grower, excellent foliage, no disease.

ROSE PARADE, Fl. (Williams '74) (Sumatra x Queen Elizabeth). Coral peach, 30-35 petals. J. Ghio (1 pl. 2 yrs. 2′, Cal.): Many petalled bloom, average substance, O.K. form. Good grower and repeats often but colour is insipid. Compact growth, no disease, good foliage. R. Kopecky (2 pls. 3 yrs. 2′, Neb.): Almost gave up on this one but it liked its new home and was never without bloom this year — will become a good old standby in time. Excellent for hardiness. J. Packard (1 pl. 3 yrs. 3′, Cal.): Very full 3″ blooms, weak textured petals. A very bushy plant — could be best used for a low hedge. I do not care for it. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (6 pls. 2 yrs. 24″, B.C.): 3″ double bloom, cupped form, excellent substance, lots of bloom and repeats well. A few bushes of this variety will keep your garden a colorful sight all season. Upright growth, dark matt foliage, no disease.

ROSIE CHEEKS, H.T. (Anderson '75). Red with yellow reverse. A. G. Stuart (8 pls. 1 yr. 26-30″, Que.): Double, 4″ blooms, cupped form, excellent substance, ruffled petals. This H.T. is fragrant, free flowering and truly ever-blooming. Progresses to full blown condition rather quickly but holds this condition for a week or more. Spreading growth, scant deep green foliage, disease resistant but regularly sprayed. Hardy with normal protection.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL, H.T. (Cocker '72) (Fragrant Cloud x Postillion). Red-yellow bi-colour. R. Kopecky (1 pl. 2 yrs. 3-4′, Neb.): Exhibition form, very good substance, high centres. Royal Albert Hall, Wini Edmunds and Oriana all resemble each other — this one has richer colouring. Excellent English box rose. Upright grower, very hardy. Wm. McMahon (2 pls. 1 yr. 3′, Ky.): Neat spiral form. fair substance, bloom often flawed but can take blue ribbons with crisp spiral form on best blooms. Rich colour — must rank high in its colour class. Hope for longer stems next year, splendid dark leaves, low grower, resists blackspot. A. Pastro (2 pls. 3 yrs. 2½′, B.C.): Excellent bloom but some confused centres, excellent form and substance — one of the best types to watch. Received plant from England — poor grower. Some mildew.

ROYAL RUBY, Min. (Morey '72) (Garnette x Tom Thumb x Ruby Jewel). Red/white. V. Bakes (1 pl. 3 yrs. 17″, Ont.): Ovoid form, excellent substance, H.T. shape — the best red. Comes singly and in clusters. Good as cut flower or in garden — should be better known — a real winner everywhere. Tall grower, dark green foliage, some blackspot.

SAMANTHA, H.T. (Warriner '74) (Bridal Pink x seedling). Medium red, 45 petals. H. Wehrfritz (2 pls. 1 yr. 3′, Ont.): Medium sized bloom, good substance, ovoid buds, long lasting, long stems. A greenhouse H.T. that is very promising for outdoors. Some mildew.

SASSY LASSIE, Min. (Williams '75) (seedling x Over the Rainbow). Peachy pink, golden base, 28-30 petals. G. Magee (2 pls. 2 yrs. 15″, Ont.): H.T. bud, open bloom a bit large, exhibition form — a good new variety except for shy bloom. Bushy growth.

SCHERZO, Fl. (Meilland '73). Scarlet red. G. Magee (1 pl. 1 yr. 20″, Ont.): H.T. buds, fine form, striking, one to a stem first year — a promising floribunda. Bush small but bushy. H. Wehrfritz (5 pls. 3 yrs. 2½′, Ont.): Very attractive blooms but not enough of them, classical form, good substance. I will reduce — does not produce enough blooms. Bushy grower, no disease.

SCHLOSS MANNHEIM, Fl. (Kordes '75) (Marlena x Europeana). Scarlet. H. Wehrfritz (3 pls. 2 yrs. 2½′, Ont.): No outstanding clusters, otherwise a reliable floribunda. Bushy vigorous grower, healthy.

SCHNEEWALZER, Fl. (Tantau '73). White. G. Magee (1 pl. 3 yrs. 24″, Ont.): Large double bloom, beautiful form. Better this year —

improved in vigour and blooms did not droop as much as before. Bushy growth. A. Rendle (1 pl. 2 yrs. 30″, B.C.): H.T. type bloom, borne singly and in clusters, double. Arrangers will love this long lasting bloom. Upright growth, light green foliage, no disease. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (12 pls. 2 yrs. 24″, B.C.): High spiral centres, good substance, 3½″ diameter blooms, double, repeat well. We were impressed with this rose and increased quantity but takes a while to get going. Low sprawling growth, medium matt foliage, no disease.

SCHWEIZER GOLD, H.T. (Kordes '75) (Peer Gynt x King's Ransom). Medium gold. E. Cochran (2 pls. 1 yr. 4½′, Cal.): Thick buds, large blooms, exhibition type, some confused centres. Lovely yellow rose, continuous bloomer on vigorous plants — good garden rose. Few roses do well in foggy weather — this one holds its own. Nice fragrance. Light green, semi-glossy, large foliage, will mildew if not sprayed. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (1 pl. 1 yr. 24″, B.C.): Flat, rough, coarse form, fair substance, few blooms and poor repeater — unless it improves next year will be discarded. Fades, balls and poor form — not a typical Kordes introduction. Upright grower, mildews.

SEABREEZE, Min. (Lemrow '76) (Unknown x White Fairy). Medium pink, 35-38 petals. A. Graber (1 pl. 1 yr. 16″, Ont.): Cupped form, opens fast, ½″ blooms, in small inflorescence like a polyantha. Colour pale pink — fades to white, touch of green in spring. Lots of bloom — I don't like it but will keep one more year and see. Greenish pink colour puts me off. Vigorous grower, a few mites, hardy. M. Humenick (1 pl. 2 yrs. 15″, Cal.): Tiny bloom opens fast, decorative form, good substance. Plant seems willowy — might make a good ground cover. Short spreading growth, medium green foliage, no disease. G. Magee (1 pl. 2 yrs. 16″, Ont.): Small trusses that look like a small polyantha, decorative form. Vigorous grower. B. Porter (1 pl. 1 yr. 8″, Sask.): Open centre form, good substance, long lasting and floriferous, some buds balled and didn't open. Fades to a dirty white. Out bloomed all other miniatures by far — could be a real winner. Fragrant but not sweet. Very bushy grower, medium green rather large foliage.

SEASHELL, H.T. (Kordes '76) (Unnamed cultivar x Königin der Rosen). Soft coral pink, 45-50 petals. R. Caldwell (1 pl. 2 yrs. 2′, Ont.): High centered form, excellent substance, many blooms and a beautiful shade — a favourite of many — worthy of A.A.R.S., highly recommended. Medium grower. B. Enns (1 pl. 2 yrs. 2′, Alta.): High centered, almost always grows with side buds, lovely colour but somewhat sparse bloomer. Not too good for our recent wet cool summer — might improve in an average year. Rather weak grower, subject to mildew. J. Ghio (1 pl. 2 yrs. 2½′, Cal.): Average repeater, garden form, average substance. I like the colour and serrated edges on petals. Erect grower, smallish foliage, some mildew. M. Humenick (1 pl. 3 yrs. 3½′, Cal.): Bloom opens fast, wants to grow in clusters, decorative form, great substance, soft pink colour, showy and fragrant. Upright grower, medium green foliage, no disease. M. Iskander (1 pl. 1 yr. 3′, Alta.): Nicely shaped blooms, firm petals, profuse bloomer. Healthy bush that shows a lot of side buds. 3″ blooms with lots of

colour. Vigorous tall grower, dark green abundant foliage, mildews, very hardy. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (1 pl. 2 yrs. 24″, B.C.): High centered form, good substance, nice colour, unfading, lasts quite well. Repeats fairly well, a few nice sprays but not a great rose. Upright grower, dark matt foliage, no disease. H. Wehrfritz (2 pls. 2 yrs. 3′, Ont.): Vigour and production were still missing in second year. Promising start did not build up to good plant size — will try on another understock.

SHALOM, Cl. (Poulsen '74). Scarlet. R. Keith (1 pl. 3 yrs. 84″, Ont.): For a shrub or climber it will need thorough winter protection to get best from it in these parts, however as it blooms on new wood it does make a fair show and is recurrent. R. Kopecky (1 pl. 1 yr. 5′, Neb.): Many petalled small bloom, opens flat. Will give it another year — first year disappointing. Upright grower, resistance unknown. R. Porter (1 pl. 1 yr. 20″, Sask.): Blooms open fairly flat, good substance, very double, in clusters of 3-4, not too floriferous. Disappointed with vigour, no fragrance, but no disease.

SHERI ANNE, Min. (Moore '74) (Little Darling x New Penny). Orange red, 15-18 petals. M. Cadsby (1 pl. 2 yrs. 1′, Ont.): Not as floriferous as I would like in a miniature, flat form, fair substance — not recommended. Compact grower, medium green foliage. A. Graber (2 pls. 3 yrs. 18″, Ont.): H.T. bloom opens flat, average substance, great clusters but dark stamens detract. More orange than Starina and as much bloom but larger and coarser plant. Not to my taste. Upright very vigorous growth, some mildew, hardy. A. Rendle (2 pls. 2 yrs. 15″, B.C.): Excellent form and substance, 18 petals, small blooms, borne in clusters and singly. One of the best minis. Compact growth, no disease. Very large dark green foliage. Hardy.

SHOCKING BLUE, Fl. (Kordes '74) (Unnamed seedling x Silver Star). Deep pink with lavender shading. G. Magee (1 pl. 2 yrs. 28″, Ont.): Attractive semi-double blooms of good size, borne singly and in small trusses, decorative form. One of the best lavender floribundas. Bushy grower. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (1 pl. 2 yrs. 3′, B.C.): High spiral centres, good substance, blooms more like a H.T., repeats well with lots of long stemmed blooms. An unusual name for an unusual rose, a real eye catcher but you either love it or hate it on sight. Upright grower, light red-veined foliage, no disease. H. Wehrfritz (5 pls. 2 yrs. 3′, Ont.): Very fragrant bloom, vigour and flower production are disappointing — perhaps the outdoor life is too rough for this greenhouse rose.

SHOOTING STAR, Min. (Meilland). Red blend. M. Humenick (1 pl. 2 yrs. 14″, Cal.): Decorative form, great substance, opens fast and flat. Good colour contrast — an eye catcher. Dense growth, dark green foliage, no disease.

SILVER JUBILEE, H.T. (Cocker '78) ((Highlight x Colour Wonder) x (Parkdirektor Riggers x Piccadilly) x Mischief). H. Wehrfritz (3 pls. 1 yr. 3′, Ont.): Medium sized bloom, classical form, good substance, holds its colour — a promising introduction. Bushy grower, healthy.

SIR HARRY PILKINGTON (Melina), H.T. (Tantau '73). Red. E. Cochran (3 pls. 1 yr. 1½', Cal.): Bloom sometimes exhibition, fair substance, not good in wet weather, hope to get more good blooms. Plants don't develop — just sit — have tried everything. Upright bushy plant, no disease. L. Moir (1 pl. 1 yr. 18"-24", Man.): Recurring bloom, 5-6 at a time, holds form very well, good substance — very nice vigorous rose. Petals darken at edges, fragrance very pleasing. Upright and bushy growth, no disease. Mrs. Biddulph (Man.) agrees with Mrs. Moir's assessment. H. Wehrfritz (4 pls. 4 yrs. 3', Ont.): Medium sized blooms with 30-40 petals, colour consistent, well formed and good substance. Requires full sun and some time before it starts to produce. Relatively small plants but very productive. Low grower, healthy. D. Yeomans (2 pls. 1 yr. 42", B.C.): Exhibition type but on "too small" side. Does not blue. Growth has been fair first year. Healthy.

SIR WILFRED LAURIER, Cl. (Delbard '76). Light pink. C. Marshall (1 pl. 1 yr. med., Ont.): Nicely shaped blooms, double and singly on stems, flattish form, good substance. My impression is favourable — promising. Nice upright plant, trim and neat, no disease. H. Wehrfritz (7 pls. 3 yrs. 5', Ont.): Long lasting bloom, colour consistent, very good substance, always some blooms on the plant. Recommended for pillars. Many basal shoots, healthy.

SLEEPY TIME, Min. (Moore '73) (Ellen Poulsen x Fairy Princess). Soft pink. A. Graber (1 pl. 2 yrs. 6", Ont.): ¾" blooms, fully double, almost no centre, in clusters of 5 or more. Fades to pale pink — pretty micro-mini. Bushy grower, tiny dark green foliage, no disease.

SMALL WORLD, Min. (Moore '75) (Little Chief x Fire Princess). Rich orange red, 20-22 petals. A. Graber (1 pl. 2 yrs. 6", Ont.): ½" flat bloom, frilly petals, no stamens in centre, poor shape, good substance. Borne singly and only moderate amount of bloom, still a nice micro-mini. Compact growth, dark, small glossy foliage, no disease. M. Humenick (1 pl. 1 yr. 12", Cal.): Small bloom, decorative form, good substance, in clusters but a little stingy in recycle of bloom. Dense growth, medium green foliage, no disease. G. Magee (2 pls. 1-2 yrs. 8", Ont.): Semi-double blooms, good decorative form — good micro-mini. Dwarf bushy growth, small foliage. B. Porter (1 pl. 1 yr. 4", Sask.): Cupped, irregular form, good substance, 15 petals, borne singly and sparsely, no fragrance. Very disappointed. Received a weak plant so perhaps will be better next year. Bushy grower, very tiny dark green foliage, no disease.

SMOOTH SAILING, Gr. (Harley Davison '77). Salmon copper. E. Cochran (1 pl. 1 yr. 3½', Cal.): Medium sized blooms with semi-high centres, semi-exhibition form — good garden rose. Performed very well first year — blooms on small side but very prolific. Didn't spray for a month but stayed clean. Spreading bushy grower, very glossy medium green foliage — dressed down to the crown.

SNOWFIRE, H.T. (Kordes '73). Red/white bicolour. J. Ghio (1 pl. 3 yrs. 3', Cal.): Flat bloom, tremendous substance, repeats well — a

super one in its class. Not for show but great in garden. Semi-tall grower, reddish foliage, some mildew. A. Pastro (1 pl. 3 yrs. B.C.): Has everything wrong — threw it out — wouldn't even give it to my neighbour. J. Smith (1 pl. 1 yr. Man.): Very attractive, unique rose — beautiful form and substance — will order more. No disease. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

SONIA (Sweet Promise), Fl. (Gr. in USA). (Meilland '70) ((Zambra x (Baccara x Message)). Porcelain rose, 25-30 petals. E. Caldwell (1 pl. 1 yr. 2½, Ont.): Only bloomed in June, many blind shoots ever since. Bloom lasted only short time because of extremely hot weather — difficult to give an accurate description, but it is a beautiful shade and has good form so will keep it. Maybe more bloom next year. M. Humenick (1 pl. 2 yrs. 3′, Cal.): Small bloom, very soft colour blend, exhibition form, great substance, in clusters of 4-5 blooms. Have seen others in my area grow much taller — mine never got off the ground. Medium green foliage, no disease. G. Kingsley (2 pls. 3 yrs. 2′, Mo.): Small, high centered bloom, nice form, substance a bit thin, grows 3 in a cluster usually but rather sparse bloomer. A greenhouse variety — not really for growing in open garden — would not replace it if some winter it didn't survive. Growth habit not thrifty, light green foliage. R. Kopecky (1 pl. 3 yrs. 4′, Neb.): Medium sized bloom, classic high centered exhibition form, very good substance — always in running for best single grandiflora at local shows. Sufficient bloom — will always have one in my garden. Tall upright grower, some blackspot. C. Marshall (5 pls. 4 yrs. med., Ont.): Beautiful H.T. type blooms, singly and in clusters. Beautiful in garden or cut — a real favourite for arrangements. Upright growth, mostly healthy. J. Packard (1 pl. 3 yrs. 3′, Cal.): Very beautiful bloom, at times varies in color and form — best blooms I had were in early January. With a warm winter and cool summer our roses were confused. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (8 pls. 3 yrs. 28″, B.C.): High centered blooms, fair substance, very sparse in bloom and repeating. Rather weak, winter kills easily — pity because it's a beautiful rose at its best. Some mildew. D. Yeomans (1 pl. 3 yrs. 4′, B.C.): Many basal breaks, big clusters and single blooms. Best in warm weather — blooms spoil in early summer, possibly the cool nights. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

SOUTHAMPTON, Fl. (Harkness '72) ((Ann Elizabeth x Allgold) x Yellow Cushion). Apricot orange, 26 petals. D. Yeomans (1 pl. 3 yrs. 5′, B.C.): Very fragrant, flowers need more colour. Upright, healthy growth.

SPELLBINDER, H.T. (Warriner '74) (South Seas x unnamed seedling). Red blend. J. Ghio (1 pl. 3 yrs. 4-5′, Cal.): Small flat blooms, substance O.K., overwhelming foliage that dwarfs the small blooms — discarding this year. B. Muir (1 pl. 1 yr. 4′, Alta.): 3 only, large soft cabbage-like blooms that never did open. Cream colour edged pink, poor form, no substance. Was a substitute for rose ordered from nursery — perhaps they were not spellbound and knew they could not sell it. How did this rose ever get the 1975 award of the year? I have no room for this lemon in my garden. K. Mychaluk (1 pl. 2 yrs. 3′,

Alta.): Tends to be a large globular bloom, good substance, colour changes with age, light tea scent, bloom not exhibition. Comes one bloom per cane. Slow to come and slow to repeat — if winter ever takes it I will not replace. A. Pastro (1 pl. 2 yrs. 4-5′, B.C.): Excellent, vigorous plant, high centered form, excellent substance, may pop open too fast but should be a winner. Vigorous growth, excellent foliage, no disease.

SPODE, H.T. (Fryers '72) (Diorama x Fragrant Cloud). Orange blend. R. Kopecky (1 pl. 2 yrs. 3′, Neb.): Large, long lasting bloom, high centered form, good substance, ample bloom, one to a stem. Has done much better this year. Easy to care for, nice pleasing colour. Some mildew. J. Packard (1 pl. 2 yrs. 3′, Cal.): Bush was moved and is happy — lots of large blooms, not quite exhibition yet but worth having. Good grower, healthy.

STACEY SUE, Min. (Moore '76) (Ellen Poulsen x Fairy Princess). Soft pink, 60 petals. A. Graber (1 pl. 1 yr. 7″, Ont.): 1″ blooms come in clusters of 5, some singly. H.T. form, excellent substance, good repeat all season. Beautiful — one of the nicest minis I have! Low spreading growth, small glossy medium green foliage, no disease.

STARGLO, Min. (E. D. Williams '73) (Little Darling x Jet Trail). White. A. Graber (1 pl. 1 yr. 12″, Ont.): Excellent H.T. form and substance, very full bloom, more pale yellow with apricot in centre, lots of bloom, mostly singly. Opens slowly, beautiful if large — give it room and enjoy it. Upright growth, loose plant, very large dull medium-green foliage, some blackspot.

STARS 'N STRIPES, Min. (Moore '76) ((Little Chief x unnamed seedling) x (Little Darling x Ferdinand Pichard)). Red and white stripes, 18-23 petals. M. Humenick (1 pl. 2 yrs. 24″, Cal.): Semi-double red and pink stripes, no two blossoms alike. Decorative form, great substance, a novelty, wants to be a climber. Colour break but a nice one. Rangy grower, medium green foliage, no disease. G. Magee (1 pl. 2 yrs. 18″, Ont.): Semi-double, decorative form, opens rapidly, profuse bloomer, showy in 1977 — good addition to garden. Vigorous, bushy grower, some blackspot.

STRAWBERRY CRUSH, Fl. (Dickson '74). (Bridal Pink x Franklin Engelmann). Bright strawberry. G. Magee (1 pl. 3 yrs. 32″, Ont.): H.T. buds, medium sized blooms, free blooming — a very attractive new floribunda. Bushy growth.

BORDURE ROSE (Strawberry Ice), Fl. (Delbard '75) ((Goldilocks x Virgo) x ((Orange Triumph x Yvonne Rabier) x Fashion)). Light pink with deep pink edges. H. Wehrfritz (2 pls. 1 yr. 2′, Ont.): Semi-double, flat form, very good substance, lasting, slightly fading blooms. An excellent border rose with flowers similar to Handel. Bushy grower, no disease.

SUGAR ELF, Min. (Moore '74) ((R. Wichuraiana x Floradora) x Debbie). Deep pink and gold, 10-20 petals. A. Graber (2 pls. 2 yrs.

14″, Ont.): Loose, semi-double blooms, 1″ diameter, come in clusters, slow to repeat. Disappointing so far — will see next year. Is in a hanging basket but may not be getting enough sun. Not a vigorous grower, some blackspot. M. Humenick (2 pls. 2 yrs. 15″, Cal.): Dainty bloom, a little stingy so far. Good for a hanging basket — long willowy arching thin branches. No disease, tiny dark green foliage.

SUMMERWINE, H.T. (Warriner '74) (Tiffany x South Seas). Medium pink, 40-50 petals. R. Caldwell (1 pl. 1 yr. 3′, Ont.): Medium substance, repeats fairly well, medium growth habit. J. Ghio (1 pl. 3 yrs. 4′, Cal.): Strange serrated edges, substance is O.K., nice clean colour, garden form, poor repeater — discarding this year. Tallish grower, mildews. J. Packard (1 pl. 2 yrs. 2′, Cal.): Very ordinary — no form, pale pink colour. Bush refuses to grow — only the cutter bees found any value — they cut the foliage for their hives. Discarding. J. Smith (1 pl. 1 yr. Man.): Nice clear pink bloom but not excited over this — won't order more. No disease.

SUNDAY TIMES, Fl. (McGredy '72). No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

SUN FIRE, Fl. (Warriner '74). Vermilion. C. Marshall (1 pl. 1 yr. med., Ont.): High pointed buds and full bloom, very good substance, beautiful form. Produced satisfactorily so far — promising. Upright growth, no disease. J. Packard (1 pl. 2 yrs. 2½′, Cal.): Full, long lasting bloom, average form, good substance. This and the first two FloraTeas are all good and healthy and outlast most roses. Lovely for small arrangements. Spreading growth. H. Wehrfritz (1 pl. 2 yrs. 4′, Ont.): Small blooms, H.T. form, good substance. A vigorous floribunda but not quite as good as Kordes' cultivars in this colour range. Vigorous bushy grower, healthy.

SUNSILK, Fl. (Fryers '72) (Pink Parfait x Redgold seedling). Light yellow, 30-35 petals. G. Magee (1 pl. 2 yrs. 28″, Ont.): H.T. type, good size, beautiful form, good substance. Lovely this year — bloomed well. Compact grower. H. Wehrfritz (2 pls. 2 yrs. 3′, Ont.): Petals should be wider, otherwise a nice bloom, small H.T. form. Vigorous in the nursery fields. I will replace my plants with Canadian grown plants.

SUNSONG, Gr. (Poulsen '76) (Folie d'Espagne x (Zambra x Danish Pink)). Strong orange, 55-70 petals. A. Rendle (1 pl. 1 yr. 5′, B.C.): Globular bloom, urn shaped bud, good form. Blooms are rather loose when open but different stages of colour make it an attractive bush. Upright, vigorous growth, no disease.

SUSAN, H.T. (Kordes '70). Yellow blend. R. Caldwell (1 pl. 1 yr. 2½′, Ont.): A large beautiful bloom, exhibition quality if disbudded — each one a beauty. Medium grower, excellent foliage. R. Kopecky (2 pls. 3 yrs. 1½-2′, Neb.): Large, full blooms, bullnosed form, excellent substance, outstanding colour, opens rather quickly. Shaped like Peace but with much more vibrant colouring. Short stems are thorny. Low grower, no disease. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

SUSAN HAMPSHIRE (Meinatac), H.T. (Meilland '73) ((Monique x Symphonie) x Maria Callas). Light fuchsia pink, 40 petals. J. Ghio 1 pl. 1 yr. 2½', Cal.): Large many petalled bloom, exhibition form, good substance. Very nice new one for the garden — luminous colouring, lasts well. Tallish grower, average against disease. A. Guadagni (1 pl. 3 yrs. 4', Que.): Still the most spectacular rose in my garden, very large bloom, full-petalled, excellent form and substance. Only faults — balls in very wet weather and petals refuse to drop — must cut off dead blooms. Very heavy producer, good repeater. Tall very vigorous grower, excellent foliage, no disease. C. Marshall (2 pls. 1 yr. tall, Ont.): High pointed buds and full blooms, very good substance, beautiful! Tall grower and indicates productivity. Very healthy — promising. Wm. McMahon (Ky.): Bloom has large, ample petals, growth habits much like Maria Callas, colour lighter. Some top show blooms but most will not keep a good centre. Fine for arrangers — a good garden rose. H. Wehrfritz (5 pls. 3 yrs. 4', Ont.): Very full, very large blooms with confused centres. I will increase — a very good rose. Bushy grower, no disease.

SWEDISH DOLL, Min. (Moore '76). Coral red. M. Humenick (1 pl. 2 yrs. 12", Cal.): Good form, holds well when cut, great substance, H.T. type. Short dense grower, medium green foliage, no disease. B. Porter (1 pl. 1 yr. 12", Sask.): Exhibition form, opening flat, good substance. Blooms singly and in clusters, repeats well, no fragrance. I like this variety mainly for its colour. Bushy grower, no disease.

SWEETIE PIE, H.T. (Kimbrew '73). No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

TEMPO, L/F. Cl. (Warriner). Dark red. M. Humenick (1 pl. 4 yrs. 10'-12', Cal.): Can have some exhibition type blooms in cool spring and fall, decorative form, great substance. Blooms in clusters and repeats cycle very well. Heavy climber, no disease.

TENERIFFE, H.T. (Bracegirdle '72) (Fragrant Cloud x Piccadilly). Deep coral salmon with pale peach reverse, 34 petals. E. Cochran (2 pls. 5 yrs. 4½-5', Cal.): Good exhibition rose when weather is dry, Peace form, rich creamy peachy pink colour. Beautiful blooms on strong plants, good sturdy bloomer. New red foliage turns very glossy dark green. Blooms good for cutting, very strong spicy fragrance. Disease resistant. J. Ghio (1 pl. 1 yr. 3', Cal.): Colour turns dirty quickly, form can ball, average substance. Disappointing! Weak grower, mildews. G. Kingsley (4 pls. 5 yrs. 3', Mo.): High centered bloom, excellent substance, exhibition form but blooms are on small side, slow to open. I like the colour and keep hoping it will produce a larger crop although there has always been some bloom in my garden. Upright grower, leathery foliage, deep red when new, no disease. Wm. McMahon (Ky.): Good vigorous growth, poor substance, fades, blackspot! Not a good rose for hot summer — needs shade. Have burned it. D. Yeomans (1 pl. 2 yrs. 42", B.C.): Fragrant, beautiful blooms up to exhibition size now, but not many blooms. Healthy.

TONY JACKLIN, Fl. (McGredy '72) (City of Leeds x Irish Mist). Orange salmon, 30 petals. R. Caldwell (1 pl. 2 yrs. 4', Ont.): Many blooms, repeats well — one of my best both for garden bloom and

floral art. Tall grower, touch of blackspot. E. Cochran (4 pls. 5 yrs. 4½′, Cal.): Exhibition form, excellent substance, borne one to a stem, good lasting quality for days after blooms have opened. Has everything going for it — large colourful trusses, fragrant, excellent for cutting. Upright, spreading bushy growth, medium green foliage clothes plants from top to bottom, no problems with disease. M. Humenick (1 pl. 3 yrs. 3′, Cal.): Coral orange, exhibition form, great substance, many heavy trusses of blooms, repeats often. Flowers hold up well in show or bouquet, some fragrance. Dense grower, dark green foliage, no disease. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (1 pl. 2 yrs. 30″, B.C.): Cupped, flat form, good substance, an attractive colour with fragrance and good growing habits. There may be some better but there are a lot worse. Upright grower, no disease. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

TORNADO, Fl. (Kordes '73). Scarlet red. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (24 pls. 3 yrs. 26″, B.C.): Small, loose petals, semi-double blooms, cupped form, good substance. An excellent bedding cultivar when mass planted — gives a very colourful display throughout growing season. No disease.

TOWNSWOMAN, H.T. (Anderson '73) (Seedling x Piccadilly). Red-purple/silver, 35 petals. E. Jubien (1 pl. 2 yrs. 30″, Que.): Semi-double bloom, not very large, high centered, excellent substance. A rose that somehow you look at again, has much fragrance too. Upright grower, no disease. Graham Stuart (4 pls. 1 yr. 26-30″, Que.): Cupped form, good substance, moderate repeat bloomer. Not exhibition quality but this fragrant H.T. is colourful and brightens garden when planted en mass. Does not fade or ball, lasts well when cut. Upright grower.

TRAUMEREI, Fl. (Kordes '74) (Königin der Rosen x seedling). Orange pink. E. Cochran (2 pls. 3 yrs. 3½-4′, Cal.): High centered form opens flat with a sharp point, outstanding substance, exhibition form, colour an intense brilliant orange. One of best Kordes has hybridized and about the best cut rose I have grown. Wet weather never seems to bother it. Sprays have beautiful placement of blooms — spiral and open slowly. Strong plants, healthy disease-free foliage. C. Marshall (2 pls. 1 yr. Ont.): High pointed buds and rounded blooms, brilliant colour that holds. Plants ordered very late were tiny but grew and produced surprisingly — appears promising — I like it. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (8 pls. 3 yrs. 30″, B.C.): High centered form, good substance, fair amount of bloom, repeats fairly well. Very nice colourful rose but not exceptional — worth growing as garden variety. Upright grower, no disease. H. Wehrfritz (4 pls. 3 yrs. 3′, Ont.): Ovoid buds opening to well shaped and lasting blooms, exhibition form, good substance. Will replace plants that were winterkilled — this cultivar is worth a place in any garden. Bushy grower, very healthy.

TROIKA (Royal Dane), H.T. (Poulsen '72) (Parentage unknown). Light apricot to orange edged and veined scarlet. J. Ghio (1 pl. 2 yrs. 4′, Cal.): Bloom blows fast, few petals, garden form, strong substance, good colour but it fades. Very tall plant, bronze foliage, healthy. M. Humenick (1 pl. 3 yrs. 4′, Cal.): Great form but opens too fast, not very many petals, great substance, repeats often — great for land-

scaping. Erect grower, shiny medium green foliage, no disease. R. Keith (1 pl. 3 yrs. Ont.): My one plant has been disappointing and really not enough to pass judgement on. R. Kopecky (1 pl. 4 yrs. 4′, Neb.): Exhibition form, very good substance, Fred Edmunds has high praise for it in his '78 catalog — was good from the start for me — haven't changed my opinion one iota! Free from any disease. Wm. McMahon (Ky.): Discarded because of weird climber-like growth and blind shoots, also much blackspot. J. Packard (1 pl. 6 yrs. 6′, Cal.): Very attractive colourful buds but opens too quickly to nondescript form. Grows too vigorously but plenty of attractive healthy foliage. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (13 pls. 3 yrs. 36″, B.C.): High spiral form, excellent substance, gives good supply of blooms with minimum delay. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

TRUMPETER, Fl. (McGredy '77) (Satchmo x (Hamburger Phoenix x Danse de Feu x Evelyn Fison x (R. macrophylla coryana x Tantau's Triumph)). Orange red, 39 petals. H. Wehrfritz (4 pls. 1 yr. 2′, Ont.): Colour consistant blooms in well formed clusters will assure this cultivar a place in many gardens — I will increase.

TYPHOON, H.T. (Kordes '72) (Colour Wonder x Dr. A. J. Verhage). Salmon pink, 35 petals. J. Ghio (1 pl. 3 yrs. 3′, Cal.): Nice spiral form bloom, good high centre, good substance, luminous salmon pink blend, very attractive. Tall grower, bronze foliage. Fairly free from disease. E. Ouellette (1 pl. 2 yrs. 1′, Que.): Opens quickly, loose form, fair substance, beautiful colour. Hasn't shown its full potential — not robust when planted but provided several lovely blooms. Slow growth, medium green foliage, no disease, just survived the winter. J. Packard (2 pls. 4 yrs. 2½′, Cal.): Informal but fluffy bloom, nice garden rose, no care needed. Bushy grower, very good foliage. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

TYPHOO TEA, H.T. (McGredy '74) (Fragrant Cloud x Arthur Bell). Red/silver reverse, 50 petals. J. Ghio (1 pl. 3 yrs. 5′, Cal.): Confused bloom, petal edges burn, poor substance, not an attractive rose — discarding. Very tall grower, crumpled foliage, average against disease. M. Humenick (1 pl. 2 yrs. 4′, Cal.): Soft dark pink creamy colour, exhibition form, great substance, lots of fragrance. Should be an arranger's favourite. Erect grower, dark green foliage, no disease with extra care for mildew. Wm. McMahon (1 pl. 3 yrs. 5′, Ky.): Too few blooms, keep a good centre, blooming vigour, lovely colour. Will discard anyway because bloom must have shade — I don't, also buds a bit dumpy. Good rose for arrangers. J. Packard (1 pl. 1 yr. 4′, Cal.): Very full informal bloom, average substance, unusual — nothing this colour. Very fragrant and easy to grow. Easily affected by weather. Upright grower, foliage mildews. A. Pastro (1 pl. 1 yr. 3′, B.C.): Heavy bloomer but repeats slowly, high centered form, excellent substance — a beautiful exhibition type rose which will be tops if it improves — a new one for your garden. Vigorous grower, large foliage, no disease. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (1 pl. 2 yrs. 40″, B.C.): 5″ diameter bloom, repeats slowly with fair amount of bloom, nice fragrance and nice colour combination — not quite as vivid as 'Brasilia' but holds colour better. Light glossy foliage, pity it mildews. Upright strong grower.

TYRIUS, H.T. (Bettina x Prima Ballerina). Cerise. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (1 pl. 2 yrs. 36″, B.C.): 4½″ double blooms, long lasting, repeat well. High spiral form, good substance. With these parents one expects a good offspring and this one is, with excellence in bloom, form, fragrance, colour etc. Upright grower, dark matt foliage, no disease.

VANDA BEAUTY, H.T. (Gregory '73). Dark yellow. E. Ouellette (1 pl. 2 yrs. 1½′, Que.): Rather small blooms, good form and substance, holds colour well which is lovely in summer but deepens in fall. Several nice blooms at one time — believe it requires extra feeding — was a small bush when planted. Not vigorous so far, glossy dark green foliage, no disease. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

VIENNA WOODS (Wienerwald), H.T. (Kordes '74) (Königin der Rosen x seedling). Light salmon pink. E. Cochran (3 pls. 3 yrs. 5½′, Cal.): Long pointed buds, opening high centered, exhibition form, good substance. Petals scroll to a point, blooms open slowly. Must be given time to establish — was ready to dig them out — lucky I forgot. One of the best exhibition varieties in my rose garden of 450 plants. Large blooms have best holding quality for a cut flower. Vigorous upright grower, medium green foliage, semi-glossy, excellent texture, no problems with disease. G. Magee (1 pl. 3 yrs. 28″, Ont.): Medium sized bloom, very fine form, heavy substance, imbricated double blooms of great beauty. Best in June with larger blooms, short stems. Compact grower. C. Marshall (2 pls. 3 yrs. med., Ont.): High buds and medium sized full blooms, double form, blooms flush too much in sun then fade with age and look too spotty. Finally discarding. Moderate grower, mostly healthy. Mrs. McCann (1 pl. 1 yr. 2′, Ont.): Exhibition form, very good substance, average size for first year, double enough to last when fully open. Most satisfactory as a new addition to garden — blooms repeat well and are most attractive in colour and form. Dense grower, medium height, no disease. J. Packard (1 pl. 1 yr. 1′, Cal.): Received plant so small it never should have been dug or shipped — no growth but foliage is healthy without spray. Two tiny blooms the colour of Sonia. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (16 pls. 2 yrs. 2′, B.C.): 4½″ double blooms, high spiral centres, excellent form, repeats well — believe this rose to be best new addition in years — increased amount this year and delighted with results. Highly recommended. Upright grower, no disease. H. Wehrfritz (3 pls. 3 yrs. 2½′, Ont.): Medium sized blooms in an attractive colour, high centered form, good substance — slow growing H.T. worth having. Bushy grower, medium sized foliage, healthy. D. Yeomans (1 pl. 2 yrs. 2′, B.C.): Not a vigorous grower but has beautiful blooms, exhibition shape. Spreading growth.

VINO DELICADO (Delicate Wine), H.T. (Raffel '72). Mauve. E. Cochran (1 pl. 5 yrs. 5′, Cal.): Tapered buds, high centered, beautiful exhibition blooms, best lavender colouring, non-fading, opens in wet foggy weather. Two faults — defoliates in mid summer and won't grow new canes. Intend to plant three close together. Upright grower, no disease. J. Packard (2 pls. 8 yrs. 3′, Cal.): Fine exhibition bloom when grown in hot climate — have no luck with it as my garden is shaded and coastal cool. Mildews easily. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

VIVA, Fl. (Warriner '74). Deep red. R. Caldwell (4½′, Ont.): Medium sized blooms, double, H.T. form, mostly single stems — highly recommended. M. Humenick (3 pls. 2 yrs. 3′, Cal.): Decorative form, good substance, lots of colour, many trusses, opens fast but holds colour and form well — good for bright border. Short thick grower, dark green foliage, no disease. J. Packard (1 pl. 2 yrs. 2½′, Cal.): Very full bloom, about 3″, lasts very well — another smallish rose with lasting qualities. Good for small arrangements. Excellent foliage. J. Wilson (1 pl. 1 yr. 3′, Man.): Small and attractive bloom, decorative form, good substance, long lasting, opens slowly. This rose won its class in Winnipeg show. Good growth, dark green foliage, no disease.

WANDERIN' WINDS, S. (Buck '72). Pale pink. H. Wehrfritz (1 pl. 3 yrs. 5′, Ont.): Medium sized blooms of an appealing colour, loose form, a repeat flowering shrub without any disease — recommended.

WATERCOLOR, Min. (Moore '76) (Rumba x (Little Darling x Red Germain)). Medium pink, 22-30 petals. M. Humenick (1 pl. 1 yr. 15″, Cal.): Wavy, loose petalled bloom, decorative form, good substance, colour seems variable. Erect grower, medium green foliage, no disease. G. Magee (1 pl. 1 yr. 15″, Ont.): Exhibition form, fairly double, quite good for exhibition. Promising variety but not very distinctive. Bushy growth.

WEE LASS, Min. (Moore '74) (Persian Princess x Persian Princess). Red, 15-20 petals. A. Graber (1 pl. 2 yrs. 12″, Ont.): Double bloom, petals too small, centre too big, not much bloom. Button-like flower, similar to Jeannie Williams. Not impressed but will see next year. Bushy, upright grower, some mildew.

WEE MAN,. Min. (McGredy '73) (Little Flirt x Marlena). Brilliant scarlet, 14 petals. A. Graber (4 pls. 4 yrs. 14″, Ont.): 2″ across, semi-double bloom, few blooms, mostly single, some clusters, not lasting. Healthy background plant with bright colour but too few blooms. Very upright growth, very large dark green leaves, healthy.

WHISKY GILL, H.T. (Gandy '75). Bronze pink. J. Ghio (1 pl. 1 yr. 2′, Cal.): Bloom has good form and substance, pinker version of Whisky Mac. Short spreading grower, nice wavy foliage.

WHITE ANGEL, Min. (Moore '72). White. V. Bakes (1 pl. 1 yr. 10″, Ont.): Beautiful bud opening to star shaped blooms, exhibition form, very good substance. I like this miniature — in constant bloom since planting early in July — a perfect white rose. Spreading growth, dark green foliage, resistant to disease. A. Leskiw (1 pl. 6 mths. 9″, Sask.): Loose form, excellent substance, each petal has a distinct curved point. Delicate fragrance — reminds me of a sunny June morning after a rain — one of my favourites and very good for flower arrangers. Opens flat. Spreading growth, small but fully pointed foliage, no disease. B. Porter (1 pl. 2 yrs. 8″, Sask.): 1.2-1.5″ bloom, 40 petals, borne singly and in clusters, floriferous, pleasing fragrance. Very showy — superior to White Madonna. Bushy growth, dark green foliage, no disease.

WHITE GEM, Min. (Meilland '76) (Darling Flame x Jack Frost). White, 85-90 petals. A. Graber (1 pl. 1 yr. 18″, Ont.): Creamy white bloom, excellent H.T. form, excellent substance, very full, borne mostly one to a stem. Lovely fat buds open to a full bloom, petals roll back. Good white — not too many blooms first year but lovely healthy plant. Will see next year — looks promising.

WHITE MADONNA, Min. (Moore '74) ((R. Wichuraiana x Floradora) x (Little Darling x unnamed red miniature)). White, 30-35 petals. A. Leskiw (1 pl. 6 mths. 6″, Sask.): Double bloom, approximately ¾″, very few blooms — not nearly as good as White Angel. Blooms are good, fair substance. Upright growth, little green full foliage, no disease. B. Porter (1 pl. 1 yr. 3″, Sask.): 1.3-1.5″, 25-30 petalled blooms, loosely borne in clusters or singly, exhibition form, good substance. Very disappointed with its weak growth and poor foliage. Colour inferior to White Angel. Pale foliage most of the season, no disease.

WIND SOUNDS, H.T. (Sport of First Prize). Pink blend. M. Humenick (1 pl. 1 yr. 4′, Cal.): Great money maker, naturally over-rated at $25.00 per bush. Promoted by ARS, named for landmark at Shreveport, La. headquarters. Each purchaser gets a registration number. Exhibition form, good substance, formal bloom holds well, but does not refrigerate well. A little stingy first year. Erect, stiff growth, dark green foliage, some mildew.

WINDY CITY, Min. (Moore '74) (Little Darling x (Little Darling x (R. Wichuraiana x unnamed seedling)). Red and white bicolour. M. Cadsby (1 pl. 3 yrs. 3′, Ont.): H.T. type form, good substance, except for foliage and bloom doesn't behave like a miniature — out of place in a mixed bed of miniatures. Tall, sprawling growth, thick foliage, no disease. A. Graber (3 pls. 3 yrs. 2′, Ont.): Strange bloom like an old fashioned rose, H.T. form, very full with excellent substance. Very large plant, bigger than some of my small floribundas. Lovely bud and ½ open, plenty of bloom — I like it. Touch of mildew.

WINI EDMUNDS, H.T. (McGredy '73) (Red Lion x Hanne). Pink/cream reverse. Mrs. Baillie (1 pl. 2 yrs. 28″, Ont.): Good exhibition bloom, good form and substance, holds colour well, an excellent rose. Erect growth, dark green foliage, no disease. E. Cochran (3 pls. 4 yrs. 4½′, Cal.): Beautiful, exhibition blooms, good enough to take Queen in the best rose shows, outstanding substance. Without a doubt the best red blend in my garden. One plant has spreading growth, other is erect. Disease resistant. R. Kopecky (4 pls. 2-4 yrs. 3′, Neb.): High centered, pencil point sharp, exhibition form. Wini is one of my favourites, everyone likes and raves about the bloom — like the real Wini this one has class. Upright growth. K. Mychaluk (1 pl. 2 yrs. 2½′, Alta.): H.T. bloom, good for exhibition but very sparse bloomer. Not heavily petalled. Growth is average, foliage dark and shiny, killed back considerably in a mild winter. Wm. McMahon (Ky.): Too slow to repeat bloom in our hot summers. Stems too short. Rave notices from many but not well suited to our summers. H. Wehrfritz (3 pls. 2 yrs. 3′, Ont.): Medium size blooms, not many petals. With most bicolour cultivars, expectations are not fulfilled. I will decrease.

WOMAN'S OWN, Min. (McGredy '73). No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

WORLD ROSE (Die Welt), H.T. (Kordes '77) (Seedling x Peer Gynt). Yellow orange, 25 petals. M. Cadsby (1 pl. 1 yr. 5½′, Ont.): Attractive bloom for garden display, not enough petals. Almost a pillar rose. Doesn't bloom enough. Too tall, large vigorous foliage. E. Cochran (2 pls. 1 yr. 3′, Cal.): Large, exhibition form, 30 petals, high centres, very good substance, good repeat blooms on vigorous plants. This is a beauty — will plant in a warmer place. Upright spreading grower, medium green leathery foliage, no disease problems. G. Kingsley (1 pl. 1 yr. 5′, Mo.): Large, high centered bloom, somewhat like Peace but precious little of it this year. Excellent substance, produced 3 gorgeous blooms in June, none since — just grows long canes all of which are blind. Some blackspot. R. Kopecky (1 pl. 1 yr. 5′, Neb.): Exhibition form, excellent substance, vigorous beyond description but shy bloomer — what there was was worthwhile. Upright, tall grower, dark green foliage, no disease. G. Magee (1 pl. 1 yr. 3′, Ont.): Well formed exhibition type buds, but not much repeat bloom. Beautiful new rose — colour a bit different. Bushy grower. H. Wehrfritz (4 pls. 2 yrs. 5′, Ont.): Very full blooms that will withstand rain, one per stem and in clusters, normal H.T. form, good substance. Health and vigour and flower form are assets but I don't like its growth pattern. No disease. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (1 pl. 1 yr. 26″, B.C.): 4½″ diameter bloom, cupped form, excellent substance, but only a few and slow to repeat. Another good Kordes introduction — should be in big demand as a garden variety once it becomes known. Upright strong grower, light semi-glossy foliage, late season mildew.

YANKEE DOODLE, H.T. (Kordes '76) (Colour Wonder x King's Ransom). Yellow/red blend. R. Caldwell (1 pl. 2 yrs. 2½′, Ont.): Best bloom in Autumn, medium substance, quite nice. Medium growth, very shiny foliage. B. Enns (1 pl. 2 yrs. 4½′, Alta.): Very profuse bloomer, as many as fourteen at one time, excellent form and substance, a very outstanding rose with a slight perfume and beautiful colour. Intend to buy at least one more for next year. Strong tall grower, thick and green foliage, almost disease-free. J. Ghio (1 pl. 2 yrs. 3′, Cal.): Bloom balls freely, rarely opens, average form, many petals — discarding. Tallish growth, light green foliage. M. Iskander (1 pl. 2 yrs. 4′, Alta.): An orange yellow apricot with a hint of green, large bloom, tends to ball or be globular. Rose stems tend to be weak and bend with the weight of the flower. M. Kirkland (1 pl. Ont.): Fairly small H.T. but has attractive high crown, good substance. Perhaps not a show rose but well worth having because of unusual colour combination. No disease. A. Pastro (3 pls. B.C.): A terrible bloom — will give it another year. How it ever won a top award I do not know — a complete flop in my area. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (1 pl. 2 yrs. 3′, B.C.): High centered form, poor substance, very double bloom, repeats well with fair amount of bloom. Like most roses with large petal count, balls in damp weather. Perhaps not suited for B.C.'s damp climate. Some mildew.

YELLOW JEWEL, Min. (Moore '74). Yellow. A. Graber (4 pls. 3 yrs. 10″, Ont.): Bloom opens fast and flat with good substance, semi-

double, borne singly, and lots of them. My favourite mini hands down — have four — want more. Very spreading growth, dark green glossy foliage, some blackspot. D. Yeomans (1 pl. 2 yrs. in pot, B.C.): Healthy vigorous spreading grower, flower too big for miniature, nice bud opens flat. I like the colour — will keep.

YELLOW PAGES, H.T. (McGredy '71) (Arthur Bell x Peer Gynt). Goldenyellow, flushed pink. A. Pastro (1 pl. 2 yrs. 2½′, B.C.): Cupped form, fair substance — an excellent garden rose, however, to date not exhibition type — will be worth watching. Compact grower, excellent foliage. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (1 pl. 2 yrs. 2½′, B.C.): Cupped flat form, good substance — excellent garden variety — we plan to increase the quantity. Must be given room to grow, much like China Town — watch the thorns! Upright vigorous grower, light green semi-glossy foliage, no disease. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

YESTERDAY, Fl. (R. Harkness '74) ((Phyllis Bide x Shepherd's Delight) x Ballerina). Rose to lilac pink, 13 small petals. G. Magee (1 pl. 1 yr. 20″, Ont.): Small semi-double blooms in clusters, decorative form — unusual and interesting. Need time to evaluate. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (1 pl. 2 yrs. 42″, B.C.): Loads of bloom, flat form, good substance, 1″ diameter single, repeats often. Colour is light pink centre with magenta edge. Although listed as floribunda, really a modern shrub — a welcome addition to our old fashioned rose garden — very dainty. Light green glossy foliage, no disease. D. Yeomans (1 pl. 3 yrs. 60″, B.C.): Semi-double bloom, starts off light lilac-rose and fades to lilac so plant looks varicoloured — a wonderful sight in full bloom in summer, second big crop in September. Has improved — a pleasure to have in this garden. Upright healthy grower, shiny, small, elongated foliage.

YOUNG QUINN, H.T. (McGredy '75) (Peer Gynt x Kiskadee). Yellow, 28 petals. E. Cochran (2 pls. 1 yr. 3′, Cal.): Small round blooms, open to loose medium-sized bloom, decorative cupped form, good substance, colour is stable and petals drop cleanly. Disappointed with petallage. Plants have improved some this fall — will move to better location this winter, hoping to develop better blooms. Thick stiff stems, healthy vigorous erect growth, many thorns.